

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Household Arts.

Agriculture is the nursing mother of the Arts.
—Xenophon.

Tillage and Pasturage are the two breasts of the State.—Sully.

FRANK. G. RUFFIN, EDITOR.

F. G. RUFFIN & N. AUGUST, PROP'RS.

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COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Southern Planter:

MY DEAR SIR—I have read, with unmixed pleasure, the critique in your last number on my little book, entitled "Liberty and Slavery," and desire thus publicly to thank the writer for his manly strictures no less than for his generous praise. Indeed, as truth is dearer to every true man than reputation, so such criticism should be more coveted than the most exalted encomiums. Hence, if it were not believed that truth is involved in the issue, I should far more reluctantly endeavor to repel the charges which have been urged against my little essay.

I fear, sir, that there must be some want of clearness in my expressions, or some other defect in my mode of presenting the subject treated of, since so able a critic has charged me, not only with self-contradiction in regard to a fundamental point, but also with having "surrendered the argument" to the abolitionists. On the other hand, it has seemed to me, that if he had more carefully weighed the import of my words, he would have seen that the self-contradiction complained of is apparent only, and not real. This point, however, I shall not presume to decide, but cheerfully submit it to the determination of the impartial reader.

The strictures in question are introduced with the remark, that the abolitionists usually appeal to the Declaration of Independence. This is very true. The Declaration of Independence is, as understood by themselves, the great stronghold of the abolitionists. At the very last meeting of the "American Anti-Slavery Society," in which Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Theodore Parker, and Lucretia Mott, acted the most conspicuous parts, it was resolved that slavery "is not a debateable question, any more than is the right to commit adultery, burglary, highway robbery, or piracy." "And to every defence or apology" thereof, continues the resolution, "ours is the good old revolutionary reply: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable

rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

"Professor Bledsoe," says the writer in question, "concludes a strong reply to this fallacy with a declaration in conflict, as it seems to us, with his own principles and subversive of his argument." This charge is based on the fact, that I have asserted "that life and liberty are *not* inalienable," (article p. 150;) yet, if I am not very greatly mistaken, this assertion may be thoroughly vindicated, as well as reconciled with every other portion of my essay on Liberty and Slavery. But let the reader see, and judge for himself.

I have questioned, it is true, and still do question, that portion of the Declaration of Independence, which asserts *for all men an inalienable right to life and liberty*. And if I am wrong here, we should be compelled, it seem to me, really to surrender the argument to the abolitionists, and allow their insulting insolence to go unchecked. But let us see, in the first place, if, in assuming this position, I have contradicted myself.

Having referred to this position, that life and liberty may be alienated, the writer of the article in question continues: "Yet the author had previously pointed out the error of defining inalienable rights, as those over which society had no control. 'An inalienable right,' he says (p. 35) is either one which the possessor of it himself cannot alienate or transfer, or it is one which society has not the power to take from him. According to the import of the terms, the first would seem to be what is meant by an alienable right. But 'according to the view of the Abolitionists, an alienable right is one of which society itself cannot, without doing wrong, deprive the individual.' Why, we respectfully ask, does the author reject the 'import of the terms,' and adopt 'the view of the abolitionists?'" On this passage, I have several distinct remarks to offer.

In the first place, nothing was farther from my intention than to point out "the error of defining inalienable rights as those over which society had no control;" and, with all respect for

Mr. "R." as the writer signs himself, my words, it seems to me, cannot be made to bear any such construction. For whatever may be the naked import of the term *inalienable*, when standing alone, or in no particular connexion; yet when found in a political instrument, and in relation to the natural rights of all men, it usually and very properly, it seems to me, denotes those inherent rights over which society has no control, except to defend and protect the possessor in the enjoyment of them. Hence, as any one I think may see, by referring to the whole passage in question, (p. 35), I have simply stated the fact, that such is the meaning attached to the expression *inalienable rights* by the abolitionists, *without intending to signalize this as one of their errors*. I have never regarded it as one of their errors. On the contrary, it has ever appeared to me a perfectly legitimate sense of the words, and, accordingly, I have repeatedly so used them myself. An inalienable right is, it seems to me, *a right which the possessor of it cannot give up or transfer to society, and which society cannot take from him*.

Secondly, I have to reply that I do not "reject the import of the terms." On the contrary, as I have just declared, I hold an inalienable right to be one which the individual cannot transfer to society. But it is true that in debating the justice of slavery with the abolitionists, I have laid this meaning of the terms out of the question; because, as I have most explicitly stated, in regard to this meaning of the words there is no dispute between us. Let the passage speak for itself. Here it is: "An inalienable right is either one which the possessor of it himself cannot alienate or transfer, or it is one which Society has not the power to take from him. According to the import of the terms, the first would seem to be what is meant by an inalienable right; but *in this sense it is not pretended that the right to either life or liberty has been transferred to society or alienated by the individual*." And if, as we have endeavored to show, *the right, or power, or authority of society is not derived from a transfer of individual rights, then it is clear that neither the right to life nor liberty is transferred to society*. That is, if no rights are transferred, then these particular rights are still untransferred, and, *if you please, untransferrable*. BE IT CONCEDED, THEN, THAT THE INDIVIDUAL HAS NEVER TRANSFERRED HIS RIGHT TO LIFE OR LIBERTY TO SOCIETY." Hence, as in regard to this meaning of the terms *inalienable rights* there was no dispute between us, so it was very properly laid aside, we think, as having nothing to do with the controversy. Most assuredly, if we mean to combat the proposition of an adversary, we should take its terms as he intends them to be understood.

Thirdly, it seems hardly correct to ask, why I have adopted "the view of the abolitionist?" For, in reality, I have merely admitted that the sense in which he "uses the expression, *inalienable rights*," (p. 35), is one of its legitimate

significations, and then proceeded to combat "the view" which is peculiar to him, or which may be properly called "the view of the abolitionists." I adopt none of their views. I declare eternal hostility to them.

"Was it necessary," continues Mr. R., (p. 150) "for his argument in behalf of slavery, to maintain that man has a *right* to alienate his life and his liberty?" I answer, it was not at all necessary. It was necessary, however, to contend that whatever may be a man's *right*, he certainly has the power to alienate both his life and his liberty, and that he sometimes exercises this fatal power. No man, for example, has the *right* to murder his fellow man; but he has the *power* to do so, and by the perpetration of so horrible a crime, he alienates his own right to life, and it is extinguished. He does not alienate it in the sense above specified; that is, he does not confer it upon society; but he casts it from himself, and it is forever gone. And society proceeds, not by virtue of any right derived from him or his consent, but by virtue of authority direct from God and from his law, to take away that life to which *he no longer has a right*, and which self-protection requires her to take.

Nor is it otherwise with liberty. The man who has a right to freedom, has no right to make his freedom a nuisance to society. But he has the power to do so, if unrestrained and left to himself. He may steal, slander, rob, murder, kill, and in various other ways, wage war against the peace and well-being of society. Thus his right to freedom may be alienated from himself, though not conferred upon society; which derives her sacred rights from a higher source. Hence, she takes away no natural right, when she proceeds to strip the villain of his ill-used freedom, and secure herself against his evil deeds. She takes no right from him; she merely wields the right invested in herself by God to keep such outlaws in their own place.

But although it was not indispensably necessary to assume such ground, I have not hesitated to plant myself upon it, and as I trust not without good and sufficient reason. For, if I mistake not, a man may have "a right to alienate his life and his liberty." If the public good require, (and that is the case I have always put,) then he has a right to alienate either life or liberty; or, in other words, if the sacred rights of man demand the sacrifice, then may his life or liberty be freely sacrificed. Nay, it were not only his right, it were his bounden duty, to lay down both life and liberty in such a cause. Let the abolitionists, for example, endeavor to urge their bloody schemes upon the South by force of arms, and what true man is there among us, who does not purpose to lay down his life as freely as he ever breathed the air of heaven?

Here I beg that my precise expressions may be noted. For these are very delicate, as well as very difficult matters; and hence whosoever aspires to the truth in regard to them should not only think closely, but also narrowly watch his

words. I have said, then, that a man may have a right to alienate *his life and liberty*, not his *right* to life and liberty. No man has a right to alienate his rights. All natural rights are, indeed, in so far as they are real and existing, *inalienable*. That is to say, no man can rightfully transfer them to society, nor can society rightfully divest him of them. To say that a man has a right to any thing, and, at the same time, assert that society may take it from him, is to affirm that society may do injustice, or deprive the individual of his due. I hold to no such doctrine.

Hence, in maintaining that a man may lay down his life or liberty for the general good, I have been careful, in my work on liberty and slavery, to remind the reader that, in such case, the individual has no right to his life or liberty, but that society has the sole and exclusive right to them. Mr. R. has overlooked the sentence containing this guarded expression. It immediately precedes the passage quoted by him; and I beg leave to insert it here. "All we ask is," (p. 110), "as may be seen from the first chapter of this Essay, that the rights of the individual, whether real or imaginary, may be held in subjection to the undoubted right of the community to protect itself and to secure its own highest good. This solemn right, so inseparably linked to a sacred duty, is paramount to the rights and powers of the individual. **NAY, AS WE HAVE ALREADY SEEN, (IN THE FIRST CHAPTER,) THE INDIVIDUAL CAN HAVE NO RIGHT THAT CONFLICTS WITH THIS; BECAUSE IT IS HIS DUTY TO CO-OPERATE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GENERAL GOOD. SURELY HE CAN HAVE NO RIGHT WHICH IS ADVERSE TO DUTY.**" With the following sentence, the extract of Mr. R. begins.

It appears, then, that according to the views expressed by me, the individual may not alienate his *right* to life or liberty. That is, he can neither confer this right upon society, nor can society take it from him. Yet, as I have said in the extract made by Mr. R., "if for the general good, he would not cheerfully lay down both life and liberty, then both may be rightfully taken from him." (p. 111) Mark the words: "life and liberty may," in such case, "be taken from him," and not this *right* to life and liberty; for as I have most explicitly stated he has, in such case, no right to life or liberty, according to my views as therein expressed. Hence, no *right* of the individual is touched, but only things to which he has no right. How, then, does this passage conflict with the first chapter of my Essay? In that chapter, it is asserted, that the *rights* to life and liberty are *inalienable*; "that all the powers of earth combined cannot take them away." But I have not asserted either there, or elsewhere, that life and liberty are *inalienable*; and in the passage before us, I have merely affirmed that society may take them from us in such cases, and in such cases only, as those in which we have no right to them. I appeal to the impartial reader if there is any contradiction here? Is not the doctrine of the pas-

sage quoted by Mr. R. precisely the same as that of the first chapter, to which it most explicitly refers for confirmation of the very sentiment, that *no right is taken away by society? Life and liberty may, when the individual has no right to them, be taken away; BUT THE RIGHT TO THEM, WHENSOEVER AND WHERESOEVER IT MAY REALLY EXIST, CANNOT BE TOUCHED BY MAN.* Like all other really existing natural rights, or rights derived from God, they are *inalienable*, either by the rightful act of the possessor, or by the legitimate authority of society.

But to pass on. "Had he not previously stated," asks Mr. R., "that 'society arises not from a surrender of individual rights,' and hence, need not appeal to the alienation of such *rights* in support of its powers." Most assuredly he had, and, as we have already seen, he has *not* appealed to the alienation of such *rights* in support of its powers. He has not asserted, that the power of society arises from a surrender to her of individual rights, but only that she possesses power over those things to which the individual has no right, and which her own highest good demands.

"Was it wise," Mr. R. proceeds, "to abandon this impregnable position 'for the purpose of maintaining that slavery is justifiable, because life and liberty are alienable rights?' It were, indeed, most unwise, if he had done so; but, as we have seen, he has not contended for "alienable rights." He has merely contended for the alienability of life and liberty *when they are not rights*. I repeat, then, that all men have "certain inalienable rights, but that life and liberty are not among these." Life and liberty are not among the inalienable rights of all men; for the simple, sole, and sufficient reason that some men have no such rights at all; the murderer, for instance, has no right to life, nor has the highway robber to liberty. In those who have these rights, however, they are *inalienable*; for society never takes the rights she is ordained to defend and protect. These rights are not *absolute*, like the right of all men to do their duty; they are *conditional*. Hence, in some cases they exist, and in some they are without existence.

Having, as it seems to me, misconceived my position, and imputed to me the doctrine "that life and liberty are alienable *rights*," Mr. R. thinks it might be easily overthrown by the abolitionist. Let us hear, then, what this imaginary abolitionist might say, against my doctrine. "If life be alienable," he might say, "then suicide may be right, for man cannot alienate a right over his own life without possessing that right himself." When it is affirmed that life is alienable, the meaning is, nay, the express assertion is, that it may be alienated only for good and sufficient reason. No one pretends that it may be wantonly or wickedly thrown away, as in suicide, or sacrificed to the whims of a blood-thirsty tyrant. As I have repeatedly said, in my work on liberty and slavery, "It is pretended by no one that society has the right to

deprive any subject of either life or liberty, *without good and sufficient reason*;" and if I had not said this, the proposition should, it seems to me, have been understood with this limitation, unless this limitation had been excluded by its express terms. The right of a man to alienate his life at the call of his country, or for the good of his race, does not imply, it seems to me, "the right to commit suicide."

"Moreover," says our imaginary abolitionist, "the mere quality of alienability does not transfer a right or any other piece of property. Actual alienation is necessary for this purpose. And when and where, the abolitionist may most triumphantly ask, has the Southern slave performed the act of alienating his liberty? Who were the witnesses and how was the transfer evidenced?" Now, all that is here said, all that is here implied, is most freely admitted. "Be it conceded," as I have said in the extract already made from liberty and slavery, "that *the individual has never transferred his right to life or liberty to society*." All this has been, as we have seen, conceded to the abolitionist, and laid out of the controversy between us. The question between us is, not what the slave has done, but what he might have done. We all know he has never transferred his freedom to society, but might he not have done so with perfect propriety? And if he had refused to do so, might not society, as in these Southern States she has done, have taken it from him? The question is, not whether the slave has transferred to society his *right* to freedom, but whether he had any such right to transfer. I have uniformly contended that he had no such right; and that society, in denying freedom to him, has done no wrong to any one, and a great good to all. Hence, I would respectfully say to such an abolitionist, that he only contends for what I had fully conceded to him at the outset, and *mistakes the real point in dispute between us*.

"How pointedly," continues Mr. R., "might he address Professor Bledsoe in his own language, 'do we then live, and move and breathe, and think, and worship God, only by rights derived from society? No, certainly. *We have these rights from a higher source. God gave them and all the powers of the earth combined cannot take them away.*'" And how well might he maintain that rights derived from God cannot be alienable. True, our rights are derived from God, and the powers of earth cannot take them away." I am not at all startled by these old familiar words, which have been six times transcribed with my own hand, and stood upon record before me for ten long years. They assert, it is true, that certain rights are derived from God, and are inalienable. But they do not assert, that all *men* are created equal, that all men are endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to life and liberty. Only *some men* possess such right at all; and they, it is conceded, possess it as an inalienable right. That is, they can neither transfer it to society, nor can soci-

ety take it from them. But there are, as I have everywhere contended, cases in which men possess no right to life or liberty; and, in all such cases, both life and liberty may be taken away by society for its own highest good. It is on this ground that I justify the institution of slavery. Not on the ground that society may divest the slave of his natural *right* to personal freedom, but on the ground that he possesses no such natural right, and the good of all is incompatible with his personal freedom.

In the foregoing remarks, as well as in various portions of my work on Liberty and Slavery, I wish it to be remembered, that as I have been reasoning with the abolitionist, so I have used the terms *liberty* and *freedom* in his sense of them, and not my own. In the true sense of the word, liberty is, I admit, an inalienable right; and cannot be taken away by society. For liberty is "the enjoyment of one's rights;" and every man certainly has a right to enjoy these, be they more or less.

But in this sense, slavery is not, as I have endeavored to show, at all inconsistent with liberty. For I have endeavored to show, that the slave of the South have no right to personal freedom; and that consequently, in denying it to them, no right is infringed, while great good is accomplished. "As it is their duty to labor," I have said, (p. 271) "so the law which compels them to do so is not oppressive. *It deprives them of the enjoyment of no right*, unless, indeed, they may be supposed to have a right to violate their duty. Hence, in compelling the colored population of the South to work, *the law does not deprive them of liberty in the true sense of the word; that is, it does not deprive them of the enjoyment of any right*. It merely requires them to perform a natural duty."

But in arguing the question of *liberty* and *slavery* with the abolitionist, I have been compelled to use these words in the sense which he attaches to them. In this sense, I deem his propositions false, his premises as well as his conclusions. Hence, I am not able to agree with Mr. R., that the premise of the abolitionists correct (p. 150) while his conclusion is false. "The abolitionist," says he, "is right in maintaining that life and liberty are inalienable *rights*, but wrong in thence condemning slavery." He is certainly right in his premise, that liberty is an inalienable right, if he attaches the true idea to the term liberty; but nothing is farther from his thoughts than this, as I suppose it will be admitted by Mr. R. himself. By liberty or freedom, the abolitionist means the power to act as one pleases, or *at least without the restraint or control of a master*. Such is his own meaning; and his premise is, I apprehend, as he understands it himself, and not as it may be understood by another. Hence I deem his premise false.

In the true sense of the term *liberty*, slavery is not its opposite. Its opposite, its antagonistic principle, is license. By the institution

of slavery for the blacks, license is shut out, and liberty is introduced. It is introduced for the slaves themselves. For they have a natural right to that government, to that supervision and control, which, on the whole, is best for them; and such is slavery. Hence, slavery secures them in the enjoyment of their natural right; and, according to the measure of their capacity to receive it, bestows upon them real liberty. Let this institution be abolished, and they will no longer enjoy their natural rights. In the strong language of Mr. R., they would "moulder away as if by a consuming pestilence, their morals, their minds, and their bodies rotting down in one universal ruin."

Though there are some points of difference between Mr. R. and myself; yet these, I am highly gratified to believe, are insignificant and trifling when compared with the great fundamental conceptions in which we agree. A laudable desire on his part, to defend the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that *all men* are endowed by their Creator with an *inalienable right* to life and liberty, is perhaps the chief source of our differences. But though his veneration for that noble and time-honored instrument is great, it is by no means blind or indiscriminating. He defends the language, and shows that it admits of a high and glorious sense; but yet he does not insist that such was the sense of its illustrious author. In his own way, and according to his own independent views, he maintains that slavery is consistent with the Declaration of Independence, and with the natural right of the slave. But, he adds, "we shall be told that such was not the view taken of slavery by the authors of the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Bill of Rights. That in their opinion it violated those great organic laws. We grant it to the fullest extent. But our departure from their opinion is neither disrespect to them nor arrogance in us." We should be happy to quote the whole of this striking passage; but the readers of the Southern Planter may easily turn to it for themselves, and read the admirable reflections with which it concludes.

With sentiments of the highest consideration and esteem, I have, Sir, the honor to remain your friend and servant.

A. T. BLEDSON.

USE OF THE SCRAPER IN CLEANING DITCHES MILL-RACES AND CREEKS.

Mr. Sam. P. Ryland:

Yours of the 23d of April has just been received, which finds me confined to my home after an indisposition of more than a week. Supposing an immediate reply necessary for your work, I will at once give you my mode of using the scraper. More than two years ago I purchased an iron scraper of Mr. Palmer (Seedsman of Richmond, Va.) at a cost of seven dollars all ready for hitching the horses. This I esteem the very best scraper I have ever used,

or seen. It is an implement no farmer should be without, as it is a great labour-saving article of but small cost and great last. I find it useful not only in cleaning out my mill race, cleaning out and straightening my creeks, but very useful in scraping up my farm pens and wood piles and in making roads. Now in the article alluded to by you, in which I say it will do the work of fifteen or twenty hands, I certainly did not mean to say it could always, and everywhere accomplish so much; for the scraper, nor no other machine can do this; for instance, if I had only a few bushels of wheat to get out, it would hardly be thought a saving of time to fix up an improved threshing machine to do what in less time I could accomplish with a flail or even over a barrel; so with the scraper, where the banks are low and the mud had merely to be spaded and raised a foot or two upon the bank, then the fifteen hands could and would accomplish more than the scraper. I will now show you where I meant the scraper could and would accomplish more than fifteen or twenty field hands. My mill race, from the point at which the water is taken from the creek and that point at which it re-enters the creek below the mill is about one thousand yards and varies in depth from four to fifteen feet; in the deep cuts the channel was so narrow, it could not convey water enough for my grist mill, threshing machine and a saw mill then but lately attached; nor could the hands work at these points in cleaning it out. One set of hands had to throw the dirt a part of the way, and another set had re-throw it out, and this half way working was at a great loss of time and labour: and, more than all, the work was not half done. I at once determined to cut the canal seven feet wide. I did so: it answered all I expected of it; but I soon found it filling up very fast, owing to my having no dam. And the washings of the mountain farms were rapidly accumulating in my race, which required more time than I could spare to keep it cleaned out—especially at these deep cuts the labour was vastly heavy, and progress very slow. I now do this work with a man and two horses, a coulter or plough and scraper in the following way: on each side of these deep cuts, say fifty yards, it falls to four or five feet rise, at which low points I cut a graded outlet parallel with the race, just wide enough for the horses to pull out the loaded scraper. If the horses enter above, they drag the scraper midway between the two outlets, where the scraper is set to load itself, (which it does very rapidly if there are no tussocks, turf, roots, or sticks to impede its wedge-like shape), it is then dragged to the outlet, and carried to some low or weak place of the embankment and deposited there by a mere tilt of the handle towards the horses, and returned in place, all without stopping the horse at all; they then re-enter where they came out—go up to the midway point, reload and go out above in the same manner, which saves the expense of cutting the race

wide enough for the teams to turn around in; always keep the work clean up as you progress, leaving the points where you go out for the last, as the rise will aid the teams very much in going out, and at these points I have to finish with shovels. If the cleaning out is not wanted for raising or strengthening the banks, it makes first-rate manure mixed with lime, ashes or stable manure. I have so used it to a great advantage. Here the scrapers will equal fifteen or twenty hands. In straightening my creek, where I had some washed places to be filled, from fifty to a hundred yards distant, I think my man, two horses, coulter and plough, did more than any fifteen or twenty hands could have done in cleaning out some shoals, and moving the dirt to some low or weak places of the embankment.

I let the water out of the canal and permit it to get dry enough for the hand, horses and scraper to do good work in; and if any part of it becomes too compact, then, as thought best, the colter or plough is used. I never work but one man and one set of horses at these jobs; more would be in the way, as it is only necessary to take the stretcher or double-tree from one and fix it to the other, which is quickly done. With a quick and sensible driver, and a quick pair of horses, you would be astonished at the amount of work done in a day. The shoals in my creek are merely loosened up by the coulter or plough, and quickly removed by the scraper. Where the creek is to be straightened, it is laid off, and the grass tussocks, roots, &c., removed by ploughs, spades and carts when it is to be carried off; for the scraper cannot work in such rough materials. Small holes made by the crawfish and eels, I have stopped better by saw dust than any other article I have ever used. I have thus hurriedly answered your enquiries, and I hope you may be able to understand my letter. If you should use it, and find it of any service to you, please let me hear of it through the Planter, that it may be of service to some other of our numerous brethren of the plough. Most of us poor fellows are so hard to believe and so slow to try is the one great cause why improvements progress so slowly. If I know anything, that little is always at the service of my brother farmers. With best wishes for your success.

Most Respectfully,

GEO. C. GILMER.

INGLEWOOD, Albemarle Co., May 3d, 1856.

COOKING ONIONS.—Onions are very good boiled in milk and water, which diminishes the strong taste of that vegetable. An excellent way of serving them up, is to chop them after they are boiled, and put them in a stew pan, with a little milk, butter, salt and pepper, and let them stew about fifteen minutes.—*Western Agriculturist.*

Report of the Committee of the United Farmers' Agricultural Club on Agricultural Implements. Communicated to the Southern Planter.

The subject, referred to the committee at a former meeting of the Club, is second to no other in importance to the farming community. At no former period has the knowledge of mechanics, or skill and enterprise in mechanism, been so successfully applied to the interests of agriculture. Until within a few years past, implements employed in husbandry were of the simplest and most primitive character, costing but little in the outlay, but expensive in the end, and constructed without reference to the economy of manual labor. But the general progress of science, the necessity of increased products to meet the multiplied wants, real or imaginary, of a higher civilization, and the reluctance of labor to seek employment in agricultural pursuits, have conspired to give an impetus to improvement in agricultural implements, and to stimulate the invention of time and labor saving machinery, hitherto unknown. This direction of mechanic art has been encouraged and fostered by the liberal patronage of more enlightened agricultural enterprise, till implements of husbandry have multiplied to a degree, in some departments, almost beyond the knowledge of the farmer of their use or mode of operating them. Hence, the judicious and enterprising farmer of the present day, possesses advantages wholly unknown to his predecessors. Time and labor constitute an essential item of the capital of the farmer, and he, who fails to economize these, cannot hope for successful competition with more enterprising rivals. To neglect the strengthening of ourselves by all such substantial aids, would be that species of economy which may properly be designated as "penny wise and pound foolish."

But in availing ourselves of the advantages we may enjoy, a shrewd discrimination is necessary, to save us from becoming victims to the tricks of trade, or dupes of those whose credulity, and not judgment or experience, forms the basis of their opinions and recommendations. It is often the case that implements of real merit in one locality are worse than useless in another, where peculiar conditions of soil and other circumstances exist, not taken into calculation in the mode or principle of their construction. In such cases, injustice to one party and injury or loss to the other may result from the want of a proper discrimination. In concluding these introductory remarks, the committee will take occasion to suggest the propriety of a distinct understanding between buyer and seller, in all cases, where the implement is not of tried and acknowledged merit, and also of familiar use to the purchaser, that it be returned on terms agreed, if, on fair trial, it fails to give satisfaction—the experimenter pointing out its defects and the special reasons of its

failure under particular circumstances. This course, it seems to us, would be beneficial alike to the farmer and the mechanic—remove distrust, and establish confidence.

Farm implements may be classified as, 1st, those proper for preparing the soil; 2nd, those for putting in and cultivating grain and other crops; 3rd, implements for severing and securing crops; 4th, those for threshing and preparing for market; 5th, implements of promiscuous uses.

1st. *Implements for preparing the soil.* It is a just sentiment, and one more universally admitted than practiced, that thorough preparation of the soil is the first element of success, and moreover, that thus prepared, little subsequent cultivation is needed to ensure a satisfactory crop. The implement best adapted to this purpose, and vastly superior to all others in the knowledge of the Committee, is the Livingston plough. Its superiority consists in its simplicity, durability, easy draft, width and depth of furrow, and in inverting the sod. The V and square harrow, the latter adapted to the inequalities of the surface by means of a double frame with hinges in the middle, are all needful to be mentioned under this head.

2nd. *For putting in and cultivating grain and other crops.*

The corn planter the Committee cannot recommend to general use, as at present constructed. The track of its roller renders the soil liable to brake after a heavy shower, both before and after the corn comes up. It is liable to deposit the grain unequally, and at irregular distances. Corn thus planted, with dry plaster irregularly scattered, and not always brought in contact with the grain, is observed not to vegetate with the same vigor as when rolled in plaster. The shear coulter in the first instance, and the three tooth sidewise, with slight wings on the shanks, for the purpose of throwing earth to the corn, are preferred to other implements under this head, and by timely and judicious use, may be made ordinarily, to supersede all others in the culture of corn.

The subject of Wheat-Drills, a costly implement, has engaged much attention recently, and the Committee regret its inability to speak comparatively of the different kinds. But one pattern has been used to any extent as yet by us—Pinnock's—and whatever may be said in recommendation of the principle of its construction, which may or may not be a good one, the committee feels authorized to denounce the machines sent us, as humbugs; and the reverse of time and labor saving. Of the very considerable number sold in this county last year, we have yet to hear of the first instance in which satisfaction was given. With a few or no exceptions, all that were used had first to be repaired or altered; some, when not paid for, were sent back,—others could not be used at all, for want of necessary parts of the machinery; and which being paid for, the agents refused to

take back, on account of the lateness of the period, though offered fifteen per cent. discount and freight on the return. Of those that were sold, some came to pieces, and all performed imperfectly and unsatisfactorily.

The committee feels warranted in saying this article was made to sell, and that the only profit, connected with it, enures wholly to the manufacturer and the of agents, who, innocently lend themselves to impose them on the farming community. Those who wish to make farther improvements with drills, are recommended to the pattern of Bickwell & Hoffman, which is highly spoken of in some quarters.

The single or light double-shovel may be regarded as most satisfactory for putting in small grain. In dry seasons the ordinary harrow cannot be relied on. Under this head may be classed Seymore's Broad-Caster—an implement highly spoken of, and so far as the committee have observed, of real merit. The regularity and evenness of its work in sowing wheat, guano and plaster, cannot be surpassed. But the price demanded for such a machine seems to the Committee much too high, and this with the cost of working it, will greatly limit its use.

3rd. *For severing and securing grain.*

On large estates the grain reaper is much approved, and on smooth land may be advantageously employed. Neither the experience nor the observation of the Committee warrants it in recommending any particular pattern.

The light hand hoe is preferred to any other implement for cutting up corn. The elastic wire tooth gleaner, (the name of the patentee not remembered,) is valuable both in the wheat field and meadow.

4th. *For threshing and cleaning grain.*

The staple tooth thresher, manufactured by Smith of Louisa, and Smith of Richmond, and we believe also by Fishback of Green, may be recommended for the ease, rapidity and efficiency with which it operates. The manufacturers of this machine, the Committee will remark, neither do themselves nor their patrons justice in claiming for it the merit of being staple tooth, when in fact it is not entirely so—the teeth in the concave being simply spikes—less secure and more dangerous than if what they are claimed to be.

The Virginia corn-sheller, manufactured by Smith of Richmond, is an admirable implement and entitled to precedence over all others of its class. No farmer who has occasion to shell five bushels of corn a week, should be without one.

Doyle's fan for grain and grass seed is very generally in use and universally approved. The Committee is not prepared to say whether improvements have been made to supersede it by some other pattern. Of portable mills, no other than the Little Giant Corn and Cob Crusher has come under the observation of the Committee, and this is earnestly recommended as a most valuable machine—operating most expeditiously and so effectually as to render it difficult to

distinguish the grain from the Cob in the ground state. If it be economy to crush corn and cob, which can scarcely be doubted, then few improvements have been introduced, of which the farmer should more promptly avail himself than of this. Other machines for the same purpose are favorably spoken of, which may prove more desirable than this on trial—the Excelsior for example, upon the same principle and about the same costs.

IMPLEMENTS OF PROMISCUOUS USES.

5th. The committee recommends Wells' Seed Sower as a valuable implement. By it, time, labor and seed are saved and the operation of sowing, better and more uniformly done, than by hand-sowing; but the price so far exceeds a fair profit on the cost of manufacture as to amount to extortion, and, therefore, the committee will not recommend its use.

The English Clod Crusher, which consists of a series of revolving sections, whose outer edges are indented after the fashion of a cross-cut saw, is costly, very heavy and effective. On one or two farms of the stiff lands of James River it is highly esteemed. In our Piedmont district, implements of far less cost may be substituted when necessary, though occasions for such rarely occur.

The ordinary roller, either plain or pegged, is indispensable upon our light lands to secure a stand of young grasses. Of straw cutters the committee unhesitatingly award its preference to Smith's of Richmond, for its simplicity, expedition, durability and the evenness of its work. No stable should be without one. The scraper, so valuable for removing earth, ditch banks and levelling inconvenient equalities of surface, is recommended. The various improvements in shovels and forks for handling manures are worthy of consideration and adoption.

JAMES NEWMAN,
PHILIP B. JONES, } of Orange.
HENRY MASSIE.

POT CHEESE.—There is an other dish, when one is scarce of sause, that we may use a great deal: Take a crock or two of thick milk; put it on the stove, stir it once in a while; let it get milk-warm and no warmer; take it off and pour it into a thin bag; hang it up five or six hours, so that they will run off; then take a bowlfull, and put on enough sour cream to make it quite soft, and it is good, and certainly cheap.

BOIL YOUR MOLASSES.—When molasses is used in cooking, it is a very great improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for culinary purposes, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this manner at a time.

[From the Valley Farmer.]

STEAM POWER FOR FARM PURPOSES.

You request me in your letter to furnish you with an account of my "Portable Steam Engine for Farm Purposes," which I do with pleasure, fully assured that the substitution of such a steam power, on all our farms of moderate size, is only a *question of time*.

The Engine as yet has been tried only under the most unfavorable circumstances. Standing out doors, entirely unprotected, the weather intensely cold, the wood green, the machinery all new, many little advantages not given in it,—yet yet it more than equalled my expectations, and gave entire satisfaction to all who saw it work. I tried it threshing again with perfect success—not using more than one-third the amount of steam, which was kept up without the least difficulty—nor did there appear to be the least danger of setting fire to the straw. I then tried it crushing corn in the cob with one of Pitt's Crushers, which I have had in use for the last four years, and though it was dull, and many of the teen broken, with *such* an application of power, I never saw better nor faster work done. I also tried the engine cutting straw, corn stalks and hay with equal success, using one of Sinclairs 12 inch cutters. I was satisfied that the engine could have driven the three machines all at the same time. Will the Engine do? is a question quite settled with me, and in future I shall use it as a motive power for all the machinery on my farm, to which power can be conveniently applied. The space occupied by my Engine is 6 by 9 feet. The boiler is 41 inches in diameter, and made of the best No. 4 Philadelphia stamped iron. The exhausted steam passes into the smoke-pipe, killing all the sparks. The smoke-pipe is 19 feet high and 12 inches in diameter, which gives a strong draft. The whole machine is mounted on a strong iron truck, with wheels 20 inches in diameter, and can be easily drawn to any part of my farm by four horses. My Engine can be worked up to about an eight horse power. The weight including the truck, is 4900 lbs. These engines are manufactured by Messrs. A. N. Wood & Co., and for compactness of form, simplicity of construction, arrangements of working parts, durability and good workmanship, they can scarcely be surpassed. They are easily managed, as you may judge from the fact that mine is being *safely* run and perfectly well attended to by one of my negro boys, who had never so much as *seen* an engine before. The price at which these engines are afforded places them within the reach of nearly every farmer. They are made from 2½ to 10 horse power, costing from \$225 to \$835. My engine consumes from three to four barrels of water per day, and about ¼ cord of wood.

[Signed,
J. A. HUMPHREYS.]

TURNIP CULTURE.

MR. F. G. RUFFIN,

Dear Sir:—In the December number of your Planter, you called attention to a specimen of King William turnips received from me, with a request that I should tell the public how I raised them, on what kind of land, &c. At the same time you inquired of me whether I was not satisfied that turnips, in King William, were a better crop than law suits; inasmuch as you had heard through a friend that a few years ago, there was only one new suit brought to a term of the Circuit Court. You put a tough question to a young lawyer, and I will answer it indirectly by stating that it gives me great pleasure to render a more favorable report of my county. Litigation is increasing: and I hope old King William soon occupy the position she ought—that of an enterprising and trading community. This is quite a digression from the subject of turnips, but I hope you will pardon me for giving you a little news.

About the 25th of July, 1855, I drilled an acre of land in Rutobaga turnips, and a fourth of an acre in white turnips. The land, of a medium texture, was ploughed eight or ten inches deep in the latter part of June, and thoroughly harrowed previous to drilling the seed. Most persons do not plough up the land for turnips until they are ready to sow or drill. I think it far preferable to plough the land a month or two previous, as it is all important that it should be reduced to a perfect state of pulverization. If harrowing will not prepare the ground nicely, it should be reploughed. This will depend on the kind of soil and the season. I prefer a medium soil for turnips. If the land is sandy, the turnips will suffer from a drought. On the contrary, if the land is stiff, the turnips will not grow very large.

My Rutobaga seed were put in drills 3 feet wide, and 12 inches distant in the drill.

One third of the land was covered with cow-pen manure, and guanoed in the drill at the time of drilling the seed. One third was guanoed in the drill (on land not cow-penned), and had a second application of guano previous to throwing dirt to the turnips with a single plough.

The remaining third of an acre had only one application of guano, and that in the drill. Quære as to the product of each. The product of the first mentioned third of an acre was a little greater than that of the second; and the product of the second was more than double that of the third. The portion of land drilled in white turnips was heavily manured by cow-pens, and had an application of guano in the drill. The product was the greatest I have ever seen from the same quantity of land: the largest size weighing from 10 to 13 pounds. I did not measure to ascertain the quantity of turnips I raised, but the supply seems to be almost inexhaustible. My fattening hogs last fall were fed on them once a day for six weeks, and I

would occasionally feed my out hogs on them. My milch cows and sheep have been feeding on them during the past winter up to the present time; and I still have "a few more left."

Preservation through winter and spring.

The first frosty morning in autumn have the tops of your turnips taken off an inch or more above the roots with small sticks. This is better than cutting off the tops, as they are brittle when frozen, and you will be thus rid of a very tedious operation. A neat farmer would advocate cutting off the tops, but "dispatch" is my motto. Have your roots taken up with care so as not to bruise them; then place them in conical piles or mounds containing 30 bushels each. Around these mounds place straw or some other coarse material, five or six inches thick. Over it place dirt, taken from the base of the mound, so as to form a covering 10 or 12 inches thick, thereby preventing water from coming in contact with the roots. In the top of the mound it would be well to insert a wisp of straw, to allow the impure air to escape, by removing it in wet weather; although my turnips have kept well without this precaution. When wanted for use, remove the contents of the whole mound opened, to some convenient place where they will be sheltered from the inclement weather: If you leave turnips in the mound, after it is opened they will soon rot.

Farmers vary as much as to the most economical mode of feeding away their Rutobagas, as they do about the most judicious way in which guano should be used. My way is certainly attended with less trouble, as I feed to my stock the raw turnip chopped fine, unless when the weather was so cold as to freeze them, which was the case during most of the past winter. Of course it would answer a better purpose to mix the Rutobaga with corn meal, &c., and then boil; but I look on so many bushels of corn as so much money, which is a scarcer article with me than turnips were.

Farmers who differ with me will say that it is a waste to feed the raw turnip to cattle, unmixed with other nutritive food; but I ask why the necessity for consuming so much corn, while these milch cows, are affording enough milk and butter for a large family, subsisting on the nutritive matter of the raw turnip.

I regret to see that turnip culture is so much neglected in this section of Virginia. A farmer's ambition is satisfied if he has a small piece of cow-penned land to seed a few turnips in. The preparation of the ground is a matter of little moment. All he wants is to be able to boast that he *has got a turnip patch*! He gives a small spot a slight scratching with a plough, sows the seed broadcast to expedite the work, and then leaves them to shift for themselves. There are a few farmers who regard the turnip culture of more value, but they are "like angel's visits few and far between."

RICHARD HAWES.

King Wm. Co. April, 1856.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.

Chronic rheumatism is generally a sequel to the acute, yet if the subject be closely watched a train of phenomena may be observed very similar to those attending the acute stage: yet differing in its gradual accession: obscure state of the phenomena, and less functional and structural changes.

At times, chronic rheumatism, is nothing more than a modified and protracted state of the acute stage, it is migratory like the former; attacking this, that, or other tissues, without reference to its original locality. For example, a horse may, after a brisk driving and subsequent exposure, become lame in the region of the fore extremities, this lameness may, perhaps, be defined as sub-acute, or chronic rheumatism; from the fact that there is no increase in arterial nor respiratory actions; but the first thing we observe, is, that the subject is laboring under hypertrophy of the heart, perhaps *carditis* or *endo-carditis*, and this is proof positive of the migratory character of rheumatism.

But why should rheumatism attack the heart? This is quite an interesting question, and thus we answer it. The physiology of the heart instructs us that its motions are governed by the impression made upon the susceptible nervous tissues. Its responses are physiological when the whole system is unembarrassed. It is the centre, not only of circulation, but of sympathy, and responds to the impressions made upon the general system, so that if any disturbance shall occur in the animal economy, in the form of fever, spasm, &c., or, the horse be affrighted, punished, or exposed to sudden variations in temperature, the heart is one of the organs first deranged. Rheumatism therefore being migratory, is apt, in travelling from tissue to tissue, to locate on a deranged organ, especially when that organ is one so easily excited as the heart.

CAUSES OF RHEUMATISM.—The special cause of rheumatism is, hereditary predisposition. In certain families morbid tendencies are transmitted from parents to offspring and display themselves in the developement, of parental defect and deformity. There are, also, general exciting causes, such as exposure after perspiring

freely; damp and cold stables, errors in diet, or stable management, over-work, &c.

PRINCIPAL SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.—The subject is generally observed to travel a limited, or stiffened gait at first, when taken out of the stable; he appears "*stiffened up*," as the saying is, yet "*limbers up*," as he proceeds; this depends, however, somewhat on the temperature of the atmosphere, for the animal is nothing less than a walking barometer, and the slightest alteration in the weather affects him very sensibly.

The disease may manifest itself in the diffuse form, affecting the body, as well as the limbs and feet, which gives to the animal a sort of wirey, spare appearance; yet otherwise, he appears well and can play his part at the game of food, as well as any horse. In the absence of all inflammatory symptoms, this peculiar and almost ruined condition is designated, by some, as general founder, and as no one has ever drawn a line of demarcation between what is known to medical men as chronic rheumatism, and what the rest part of the world denominate chronic founder, we shall consider that chronic rheumatism is founder and *vice versa*.

Passing from the diffuse form this chronic affection may locate in the muscles of the trunk; then, it gets the name of "*body founder*," the animal is then unable to move the body in lateral directions, without showing an awkward stiffness, and on being made to turn a corner, when going at a smart gait, a stiffness, apparently in the spinal regions, is generally perceived.

At times it locates in the pectoral region, and in consequence of either long continued pain, (which is known to exhaust muscular rotundity,) or innutrition, the parts present a shrunken or hollow aspect. In the absence of acute symptoms this is the veritable "*chest founder*."

A disease of this character long confined to one or both shoulders is often followed by a similar wasting of the spinatus muscles and is often termed "*sweeny*," the same condition of parts, however, may be the consequence of diseased feet, for we often observe an atrophy or wasting of the above muscles in animals that have long been the subjects of chronic liminitis, and altered structures about the feet. The term founder is often applied to a

ruined state of these parts. Chronic rheumatism is more apt to localize itself than the acute kind, and once located it is not so easily removed although the animal may receive benefit from the ordinary means, such as warm clothing, and stimulating embrocations, yet, when exposed to wet or cold he again relapses into his former condition, travelling stiff, and lame as ever. The stiffness, and lameness if there be any, attending chronic rheumatism, disappears to a certain extent after a brisk trot, whereas, acute rheumatism is generally aggravated by exercise.

Chronic rheumatism may, however, appear in one spot to-day, and to-morrow manifest itself in another, yet the affected parts exhibit none of the heat nor tenderness, difficult respiration, wirey pulse, nor functional disturbance which attends the acute stage, so that the difference between the acute and chronic conditions of this affection is very marked.

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

Local Treatment, consists in the application of vapor, warm blankets and leggings, and stimulating liniments, the patient to be located in a warm, yet, ventilated stable.

The following is probably one of the best local applications:—

Sulphuric æther,	- - -	2 ounces.
Oil of cedar,	- - -	1 ounce.
Camphor.	- - -	1 ounce.
Proof spirit,	- - -	1 pint.
Soft soap,	- - -	1 gill.

Dissolve the oil of cedar, in the sulphuric æther; then dissolve the camphor first and soap afterwards, in the proof spirit, and mix.

Apply a portion of the above to the affected parts, night and morning, so long as the case seems to require it.

CONSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.--The constitutional remedies, are various, those entitled to our greatest confidence are

First—Medicines which act upon the cutaneous vessels.

Secondly—Medicines recognised as *pure* tonics, which impart tone and activity to organs without inducing subsequent prostration.

Thirdly—Medicines known as general stimulants that excite without depression.

As an example of the above we give the following formulæ:

Thayer's fluid extract of Black Cohosh,		
diaphoretic,	- - -	2 ounces.
" tonic,	- - -	gentian, pure
" "	- - -	2 ounces.
" "	- - -	Jamaica gin-
ger stimulant,	- - -	1 ounce.
Syrup of garlic, antispasmodic,	- - -	4 ounces.
Mix.		

One fourth of this mixture may be given night and morning in the form of drench.

Other medicines are in high repute such, for example, as hydiadate of potassa, nitrate of potassa, phosphate of ammonia, camphor, aconite, capsicum, &c., &c.

Those of our patrons who cannot avail themselves of the services of a regular veterinary surgeon, and having a horse laboring under the symptoms of *chronic* rheumatism, may, without injury to the animal, use the preceding prescriptions, if they fail to cure the subject, the case is, probably, incurable. Such will not injure the patient, and this is more than we can certify to, as regards the popular barn-yard prescriptions.

NEGRO ABSORPTION.

It is frequently charged against the South that mulattoism is prevalent there to a fearful extent. Indeed, the Tribune has had the ignorance and audacity to declare that the time will probably come when all will be white. The following, from the Concord Patriot, will, however, make them scratch their heads:—

The census of 1850 shows that while more than one-fourth of the colored people of the North are mulattoes, only one-thirteenth of the slave population are mulattoes! Among the 3,204,313 slaves, 246,656 were mulattoes, or had more or less white blood; while of the 195,000 colored people of the free states, over 56,500 are mulattoes! In Ohio, more than half of the colored population are mulattoes, or over 14,000 out of 25,000. In Indiana, about 90 per cent are mulattoes; in Wisconsin and Iowa, over 86 per cent; in Illinois, over 85 per cent; in Michigan 76 per cent; in N. Hampshire 54 per cent; in Maine 51 per cent; in Pennsylvania and Vermont 40 per cent; in Massachusetts 34 per cent; in Connecticut 30 per cent; in New York 19 per cent; and in N. Jersey 18 per cent; while in only one slave State do the molattoes form 16 per cent of the whole number of slaves,

and in only three do they amount to 10 per cent.

Now it seems to us that it is a disgrace to the South that they have carried out Mr. Banks' 'absorption' theory to such an extent that one-thirteenth of their slaves have white blood in their veins, it is a still greater disgrace to the Northern people that they have applied the same theory so far that more than one quarter of the negroes among them are part white! And we say further that those among whom this infamous amalgamation theory is so extensively applied, and who justify it as do the black republicans in their defence and support of Mr. Banks only add to their shame by constantly talking about the sins of the Southern people in this particular.

"SWINNEY" IN HORSES.

Several of our readers have requested us to give some information in regard to what is called "swinney," or "sweeny" in horses. We have frequently seen horses affected with this so-called disease, but having no special skill in the treatment of ills which this species of flesh is heir to, we must refer to better authority.

We do not find that any disease or affection is known by this name in Europe. Percival, in his "*Hippopathology*," makes no mention of it, though, under the head of "Shoulder Lameness," he describes what might be here called "swinney." He says—"the shoulder, over and over again, has been imagined to have suffered 'wrench,' or laceration or injury of some sort, when all the time the seat of the lameness has been the foot." He admits that lameness may occur in the shoulder, or more particularly in the shoulder joint, but adds—"It must be borne in mind, however, that for one case that is in verity shoulder lameness there occur thirty that are not." Again, in his diagnosis, he says—"Strange as it may appear to persons out of the veterinary profession, it is notorious enough to those in it, that no two kinds of lameness have so frequently been confounded as foot lameness and shoulder lameness; the best explanation we can offer of which seemingly unpardonable error in judgment, probably, is to be found in the fact of there being 'nothing to be seen' to account for the lameness either in one or the other. . . .

. . . As for 'wasting of the shoulder,' a symptom by farriers and grooms in general laid great stress on, it is at best but a remote consequence of lameness, which may be in the foot or leg, and not necessarily in the explanation of the 'wasting' being simply the loss or diminution from absorption of the fleshy fibres of heathful exercise, and of being compelled to be laid up in a state of inactivity, or even absolute repose. Lastly, we must bear in mind that the *knee joint* may the hidden and mysterious seat of lameness, and that we may be referring that to the shoulder or foot which all the while lies concealed within or about the knee."

The causes of shoulder lameness are attributed by Percival to *injury* in some form or other. He says—"We have no notion of the production of lameness of this description apart from some wrench, sprain, stretch, laceration, or contusion of the shoulder; hence a slip-up or false step, an over-strained gallop or leap,—anything, in fact, that may outwardly injure himself, may prove the cause of shoulder lameness."

In regard to treatment, he observes that particular attention should be paid "to the *history* of the case submitted for treatment, its duration, and the mode in which it occurred." Repose of the lame limb is regarded as indispensable. Fomentation is favorably spoken of. A dose of cathartic medicine is recommended, as well as "topical blood-letting, so far as that can be carried into effect by drawing blood from the plat vein." The latter in severe cases is regarded as indispensable.

The foregoing comprises about all, which would be interesting to most readers, to be found in the work from which we have quoted. In *The Veterinarian* for 1847, however, is a letter from Charles Percival,—Veterinary Surgeon to the Royal Artillery, then stationed at Montreal,—directed to his brother, Wm. Percival, editor of *The Veterinarian*, and author of *Hippopathology*. From this letter we take the following paragraph:

"This [swinney] is a disease (if such it be) peculiar to the imagination of Upper Canada, it never being heard of in the Lower Province. It consists in a shrinking or wasting of the muscles of the shoulder or shoulders. In the summer of 1845, when purchasing horses for the ar-

tillery, I went to look at a black colt, which I understood was for sale, but I was informed he had got the *swinney*. On proceeding to the house of the owner, he informed me, as his neighbour had previously done, that his horse was not in saleable condition, in consequence of the said affection. On entering the stable I found the colt in a miserable state from the treatment he was undergoing, having had a hole bored into the upper part of each shoulder, with a hot iron, into which hole had been inserted a piece of bacon; in addition to which the shoulder and arm were covered with grease of some kind, and altogether in such a filthy state that it was impossible to touch him. As far, however, as I could then judge of him, the horse was *lame in the feet*."

Virginia State Agricultural Society.

LIST OF

PREMIUMS AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION,

TO BE HELD AT

RICHMOND,

ON THE

28th, 29th, 30th and 31st of October, '56.

PREMIUMS.

BRANCH I.

Premiums of First Grade of Experiments.

1 to 5. For each of five best series of experiments, each series to include not less than eight different matters of trial, observation, measurement or correct estimate or comparison of results, and each series to cover not less than four acres of land—on any important and doubtful or disputed question or questions of practical agriculture; and which experiments, by their proper direction, variety, accuracy of performance, and the careful and full reports of procedure and results thereof, shall serve to furnish valuable instruction for practice on the several subjects investigated; for each series, whether on the same or on different subjects, a premium of . . . \$100

Second Grade.

6 to 15. For each of ten other next best series or single experiments, of similar character and merit with the above de-

scribed, but falling short of the full requisitions for the foregoing, a premium of 25

Third Grade.

16 to 35. For each of twenty other accurate and instructive experiments or series, on one general subject, of merit and useful value, a premium of . . . 10

Remarks and Special Rules for Branch I.

The superiority of merit or value of any two series of experiments, claiming the same or like premiums, will be decided in reference to the nearest approximation to the following conditions:

1st. The comparative extent, and completeness of the processes of experiment, and the apparent accuracy of the procedure.

2nd. The clearness of the report.

3rd. The utility of the information so conveyed.

Exact measurements of results always will add much value to reports of experiments, and should not be omitted whenever the case may require such exactness. But in many other cases, estimates of comparative results, or products, by the eye, may serve, if sufficient for the case and for reaching correct conclusions.

JUDGES.

EDMUND RUFFIN, JR., Prince George;

DR. JNO. B. HARVIE, Powhatan;

DR. CARY C. COCK, Fluvanna;

JAMES B. JONES, Chesterfield;

JEREMIAH MORTON, Culpeper.

BRANCH II.

First Grade of Premiums for Written Communications.

36 to 40. For each of the five best essays or written communications, whether on the same or on different subjects of practical agriculture, or on scientific agriculture, strictly and usefully applicable to practice, of high order of merit and utility for instructions—and conforming to the requisitions of the general rules on this subject, a premium of . . . \$50

Second Grade.

41 to 50. For each of ten of other and next best essays or written communications as above described, but which may fall short of the requisitions for the higher offers, a premium of . . . \$20

Third Grade.

51 to 70. For each of other twenty next best instructive written communications of new facts in agriculture, a premium of \$10

71. For the best treatise on gardening,

suitable to the climate of Virginia, to be not less than one hundred pages, . . . \$25

72. Best treatise on the culture and management of Brown Corn, . . . \$10
Remarks on, and Special Rules for, Branch II.

ESSAYS AND OTHER WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS.

Essays and other written articles on practical subjects, must be founded mainly, and on scientific subjects, at least partly, on the writer's practical experience and personal observation or investigation; though portions of each may rest on other authorities, to be stated particularly or generally, as required by the case.

The award of superiority to any one writing over others on the same subject, will be made in reference to its probable greater utility to agricultural improvement or profit, as well as to the ability with which the subject is treated.

In matter designed to instruct or to guide practical labors, clearness and fullness of details will be deemed a high claim to merit—and next conciseness. Nothing necessary for instruction should be omitted, and nothing included that can be omitted without injury to the value of the instruction.

Written Communications to the Executive Committee may be sent in at any time—the earlier, the better—as they will at once be referred to the Committee on Essays, who will thus be enabled to scrutinize, and the more correctly to estimate by comparison, the relative merits of the different Essays submitted for their examination.

It is required that all written communications to the Society, received at any previous time and published by the order of Executive Committee, and which have not been duly considered, and denied premiums by the judges, shall be still held and considered as claiming, and in competition with any more recent writings for premiums offered, and for which any such writings may be suitable, and further, even the previously published writings, which had been duly considered by the judges at the preceding Fair, and to which premiums were denied, shall still be held under review and consideration, by the judges for the next year's premiums, not to again be placed in competition, but for the purpose of being compared as to degrees of merit with the later writings then under consideration and adjudication for premiums.

When a premium has been awarded at a previous time to an essay, any other and later essay, or written communication on that subject, to obtain a premium, must be either deemed to have important additional value compared to the former one so honored, or otherwise be very different in matter, or manner of treatment, as well as of a sufficiently high order of merit.

All written communications to which may be awarded premiums, will be published in the Transactions of the Society. And any others offered to compete for premiums, and not obtaining that honor, will be published in like

manner, if deemed worthy by the Executive Committee.

JUDGES.

DR. HENRY CURTIS, Hanover;
FRANKLIN MINOR, Albemarle;
WM. M. HARRISON, Amelia;
J. RAVENSCROFT JONES, Brunswick;
ROBERT T. HUBARD, Buckingham.

BRANCH III.

BEST ENTIRE CROPS OF DIFFERENT FARMS.

For the best product averaged in the acre, of each of the following crops, raised in 1855, or 1856, on a bona fide farm, and for an entire crop of the farm, according to its usual or designed rotation, the annexed premiums:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 73. Best average product of Indian corn, | \$50 00 |
| 74. Best average product of wheat, | 50 00 |
| 75. Best average product of clover, | 30 00 |
| 76. Best average product of tobacco, | 30 00 |
| 77. Best average product of oats, | 30 00 |
| 78. Best average product of peas, (Southern or corn-field, either among corn or separate,) in grain or in green manure, comparing each to each of like kind, | 30 00 |
| 79. Best average product of rye, | 30 00 |
| 80. Best average product of barley, | 30 00 |
| 81. Best average product of timothy, herds-grass, or other hay of artificial grass or clover, | 30 00 |

And for *entire crops*, though not occupying an entire shift of the farm, or making one full member of the regular or designed rotation, but yet being a subject of *large culture* on a bona fide farm, a premium of \$20 for the largest average production of all the following crops:

- | |
|---|
| 82. Corn, not less than 75 bushels to the acre, on low ground, and 60 bushels on high land. |
| 83. Wheat, not less than 30 bushels to the acre. |
| 84. Clover, not less than 2 tons of hay to the acre. |
| 85. Tobacco, not less than 1000 pounds. |
| 86. Oats. |
| 87. Rye. |
| 88. Barley. |
| 89. Southern peas, (as above stated). |
| 90. Cotton. |
| 91. Sweet potatoes. |
| 92. Irish potatoes. |
| 93. Turnips. |
| 94. Pumpkins. |
| 95. Buckwheat. |
| 96. Hemp. |
| 97. Flax. |

Remarks on and Special Rules for Branch III.

No crop will be deemed a subject of *large*

culture, or as having any claim for one of the latter stated premiums, unless it occupies at least one-fiftieth part of all the arable land of a *bona fide* farm, whether large or small—and further, that it shall appear to the judges from the extent of culture or otherwise, that such crop was cultivated for its expected farming profit, and not especially aided by greater expenses incurred merely to obtain a premium.

Crops, and other agricultural or horticultural products, must be the growth of the persons for whom, respectively, premiums may be claimed.

Crops of corn, tobacco, or any others of which the amounts cannot be usually ascertained in the year of their growth, or before the time for awarding premiums, are proper subjects for premiums, if of the growth of the year previous to the awards being made.

Crops offered as largest products, must have had their amounts fixed with sufficient accuracy—and for the whole, if of grain, tobacco, or other market crops. But grass, roots, or other provender products, designed mainly for home consumption, and not suitable for being wholly measured or weighed, may be estimated by the accurate measurement or weighing of the product of one or more average acres, or of a known proportion of the whole product.

The testimony required will be the best that the nature of the case may admit, and such as will be satisfactory to the judges.

JUDGES.

CHAS. P. MONCURE, Culpeper.
PHILIP B. JONES, Orange.
DR. WM. G. CARR, Albemarle.
J. J. HITE, Clarke.
EDMUND HILL, King & Queen.

BRANCH IV.

HORSES.

Thorough Bred.—1st Class.

Awards to be made without regard to performance on the turf, and the Judges are required to reject any animal competing in this division, with which there is not furnished a complete pedigree, shewing the purity of blood on the side of both dam and sire.

98. For the best thorough bred stallion, \$40 00
99. For the second best thorough bred stallion, 20 00
100. For the third best thorough bred stallion,

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

101. For the best thorough bred mare, \$20 00
102. For the second best thorough bred mare, 10 00
103. For the third best thorough bred mare,

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

104. For the best entire colt foaled since January, 1853, \$10 00
105. For the best entire colt foaled since 1st January, 1854, 10 00
106. For the best entire colt foaled since January, 1855, 7 50
107. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1853, 10 00
108. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1854, 10 00
109. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1855, 7 50
110. For the best foal dropped since 1st January, 1856, 5 00

JUDGES.

WILLIAM W. CRUMP, Richmond.
WM. TOWNES, Mecklenburg,
GEORGE BOOKER, Hampton.
GEN. E. P. SCOTT, Greenville.
JOHN MARSHALL, Charlotte.

The Horse of General Utility.—2nd Class.

111. For the best stallion for useful and elegant purposes combined, \$40 00
112. For the second best stallion for useful and elegant purposes combined, 20 00
113. For the third best stallion for useful and elegant purposes combined,

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

114. For the best brood mare for useful and elegant purposes combined, \$20 00
115. For the second best brood mare for useful and elegant purposes combined, 10 00
116. For the third best brood mare for useful and elegant purposes combined,

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

117. For the best entire colt folded since January 1853, 10 00
118. For the best entire colt folded since 1st January, 1854, 10 00
119. For the best entire colt folded since 1st January, 1855, 7 50
120. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1853, 10 00
121. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1854, 10 00
122. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1855, 7 50
123. For the best foal dropped since 1st January, 1856, 5 00

JUDGES.

THOMAS BRANCH, Petersburg,
SAMUEL B. FINLEY, Augusta,
R. W. SAUNDERS, Wythe.
JOHN A. CARTER, Loudoun.
WM. D. MANSFIELD, Louisa,

Quick Draught Horses.—3rd Class.

124. For the best stallion for quick draught, \$40 00
125. For the second best stallion for quick draught, 20 00

126. For the third best stallion for quick draught,	CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.	
127. For the best brood mare for quick draught,		20 00
128. For the second best brood mare for quick draught,		10 00
129. For the third best brood mare for quick draught,	CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.	
130. For the best entire colt foaled since 1st January, 1853,		10 00
131. For the best entire colt foaled since January, 1854,		10 00
132. For the best entire colt foaled since 1st January, 1855,		7 50
133. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1853,		10 00
134. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1854,		10 00
135. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1855.		7 50
136. For the best foal dropped since 1st January, 1856,		5 00
137. For the best pair of matched horses for quick draught,		25 00
138. For the second best pair of matched horses for quick draught,		10 00
139. For the best single harness horse, mare or gelding,		15 00
140. For the second best single harness horse, mare or gelding,		10 00

JUDGES.

D. W. HAXALL, Charles City,
R'D N. THWEATT, Chesterfield,
WILLIAM H. CLARKE, Halifax.
JAMES BUMGARDNER, Augusta.
WM. T. H. POLLARD, Hanover.

Heavy Draught Horses.—4th Class

141. For the best stallion for heavy draught,	\$40 00
142. For the second best stallion for heavy draught,	20 00
143. For the third best stallion for heavy draught,	CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.
144. For the best brood mare for heavy draught,	20 00
145. For the second best brood mare for heavy draught,	10 00
146. For the third best brood mare for heavy draught,	CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.
147. For the best entire colt foaled since 1st January, 1853,	10 00
148. For the best entire colt foaled since 1st January, 1854,	10 00
149. For the best entire colt foaled since 1st January, 1855,	7 50
150. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1853,	10 00
151. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1854,	10 00
152. For the best filly foaled since 1st	

January, 1855,	7 50
153. For the best foal dropped since 1st January, 1856,	5 00
154. For the best pair of heavy draught horses,	20 00
155. For the best team of heavy draught horses not less than four,	30 00
[To be tested on the fair grounds according to such plan as may be prescribed by the Judges.]	

JUDGES.

BEVERLY RANDOLPH, Clark,
JOHN F. LEWIS, Rockingham.
JAS. P. EDMUNDSON, Montgomery.
J. S. CALVERT, Shenandoah.
ANDREW KUYSER, Page.

Saddle Horses.—5th Class.

156. For the best stallion for the saddle	\$40 00
157. For the second best stallion for the saddle,	20 00
158. For the third best stallion, for the saddle,	CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.
159. For the best brood mare for the saddle,	20 00
160. For the second best brood mare for the saddle,	10 00
161. For the third best brood mare for the saddle,	CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.
162. For the best entire colt foaled since 1st January, 1853,	10 00
163. For the best entire colt foaled since 1st January, 1854,	10 00
164. For the best entire colt foaled since 1st January, 1855,	7 50
165. For the best filly foaled since 1st January 1853,	10 00
166. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1854,	10 00
167. For the best filly foaled since 1st January, 1855,	7 50
168. For the best foal dropped since 1st January, 1856,	5 00
169. For the best saddle horse, mare or gelding,	20 00
170. For the second best saddle horse or gelding,	10 00
No Premium to be given in any of the foregoing classes to an animal that is unsound.	

JUDGES.

R. W. N. NOLAND, Albemarle.
DR. THOMAS CREIGH, Greenbrier.
ROBERT CARTER, Fauquier.
DR. WM. H. MACON, New Kent.
WM. P. NOTTINGHAM, Northampton.

MULES AND JACKS.—6th Class.

171. For the best jack,	\$40 00
172. For the second best jack,	20 00
173. For the best jennet,	20 00
174. For the second best jennet.	10 00

175. For the best pair of mules, to be owned and worked 1 year preceding their exhibition, 15 00
 176. For the best team of mules, 4 or more, to be owned and worked 1 year preceding their exhibition, 25 00
 177. For the best mule colt 3 years old, foaled in Virginia, 10 00
 178. For the best mule colt 2 years old, foaled in Virginia, 10 00
 179. For the best mule colt 1 year old, foaled in Virginia, 7 50
 180. For the best mule colt, a suckling, folded in Virginia. 5 00

JUDGES.

GEORGE WADDELL, Charles City.
 N. M. LEE, Richmond,
 P. P. Batte, Prince George,
 EDMUND T. MORRIS, Caroline.
 DANDRIDGE BALL, Henrico.

CATTLE.

Short Horns or Durhams and Herefords, three years old and upwards.—1st Class

181. For the best bull, \$30 00
 182. For the second best bull, 15 00
 183. For the third best bull, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.
 184. For the best cow, 30 00
 185. For the second best cow, 15 00
 186. For the third best cow, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

Short Horns or Durhams and Herefords, under three years old.

187. For the best bull between two and three years old, \$15 00
 188. For the 2nd best bull between two and three years old, 8 00
 189. For the third best bull between two and three years old, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.
 190. For the best bull between one and two years old, 15 00
 191. For the second best bull between one and two years old, 8 00
 192. For the best heifer between two and three years old, 15 00
 193. For the second best heifer between two and three years old, 8 00
 194. For the best heifer between one and two years old, 15 00
 195. For the second best heifer between one and two years old, 8 00
 For the best IMPORTED Short Horns same premiums as the above.

JUDGES.

DAVID MCGAVOCK, Pulaski.
 STEPHEN MCGAVOCK, Wythe,
 WM. SEYMOUR, Hardy.
 ROBERT L. WRIGHT, Loudoun.
 THOMAS F. NELSON, Clarke,

Devons and Alderneys, over three years old 2nd Class.

196. For the best bull three years old and upwards, \$30 00
 197. For the second best bull three years old and upwards, 15 00
 198. For the third best bull three years old and upwards, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.
 199. For the best cow three years old and upwards, 30 00
 200. For the second best cow three years old and upwards, 15 00
 201. For the third best cow three years old and upwards, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.
 202. For the best bull between two and three years old, \$15 00
 203. For the second best bull between two and three years old, 8 00
 204. For the third best bull between two and three years old, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.
 205. For the best bull between one and two years old, 15 00
 206. For the second best bull between one and two years old, 8 00
 207. For the best heifer between two and three years old, 15 00
 208. For the second best heifer between two and three years old, 8 00
 209. For the best heifer between one and two years old, 15 00
 210. For the second best heifer between one and two years old, 8 00
 211. For the best Imported Devons, same premium as the above.

JUDGES.

WM. ALLEN, Surry.
 DR. R. H. STUART, King George.
 S. C. STUART, Fairfax.
 WM. TURNBULL, Dinwiddie.
 JOHN WICKHAM, Henrico.

Ayrshires and Holsteins, over three years old. 3rd. Class.

212. For the best bull three years old and upwards, \$30 00
 213. For the 2nd best bull three years old and upwards, 15 00
 214. For the 3rd best bull three years old and upwards, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.
 215. For the best cow three years old and upwards, 30 00
 216. For the 2nd best cow three years old and upwards, 15 00
 217. For the 3rd best cow three years old and upwards, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.
 218. For the best bull between two and three years old, \$15 00
 219. For the 2nd best bull between two and three years old, 8 00
 220. For the 3rd best bull between two and three years old, 5 00
 221. For the best heifer between two and three years old, 15 00
 222. For the 2nd best heifer between two and three years old, CERTIF. OF MERIT.

223. For the best bull between one and two years old, 15 00
 224. For the 2nd best bull between one and two years old, 8 00
 225. For the best heifer between one and two years old, 15 00
 226. For the 2nd best heifer between one and two years old, 8 00
 For the best imported Ayrshires the same premiums as the above.

JUDGES.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON, Fairfax.
 A. STEVENSON, Albemarle.
 DR. P. B. PENDLETON, Louisa.
 THOMAS L. FARISH, Albemarle.
 CHAS. H. RHODES, Chesterfield.

Natives or Grades.—Fourth Class.

227. For the best bull three years old and upwards, \$15 00
 228. For the 2nd best bull three years old and upwards, 10 00
 229. For the 3rd best bull three years old and upwards. CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 230. For the best bull between two and three years old, 10 00
 231. For the 2nd best bull between two and three years old, 5 00
 232. For the 3rd best bull between two and three years old, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 233. For the best bull between one and two years old, 10 00
 234. For the 2nd best bull between one and two years old, 5 00
 235. For the best cow three years old and upwards, 30 00
 236. For the 2nd best cow three years old and upwards, 15 00
 237. For the 3rd best cow three years old and upwards, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 238. For the best heifer between two and three years old, 10 00
 239. For the 2nd best heifer between two and three years old, 5 00
 240. For the 3rd best heifer between two and three years old, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 241. For the best heifer between one and two years old, 10 00
 242. For the 2nd best heifer between one and two years old, 5 00

This class includes native stock or crosses of any of the foregoing breeds with the native stock or with each other.

JUDGES.

GEORGE HOCKER, Buchingham.
 COL. S. B. GATEWOOD, Bath.
 DANIEL AMMEN, Botetourt.
 DR. THOS. J. WOOLDRIDGE, Hanover.
 DR. THOS. P. MITCHELL, Bedford.

DAIRY COWS.

5th Class.

243. For the best cow for the dairy, \$30 00

244. For the second best cow for the dairy, 15 00

JUDGES.

WM. B. SYDNER, Hanover.
 JAS. W. BINFORD, Henrico.
 WM. H. BRANDER, Chesterfield.
 J. R. GATES, Powhatan.
 JOHN G. JEFFERSON, Amelia.

Working Oxen.—6th Class.

245. For the best yoke of trained oxen over four years old, \$30 00
 246. For the second best yoke of oxen over four years old, 15 00
 247. For the best yoke of oxen under four years old, 30 00
 248. For the second best yoke of oxen under four years old, 15 00
 The oxen to be tested according to rules to be prescribed by the Committee of Award.

JUDGES.

GEN. WM. LIGON, Powhatan.
 LAWRENCE H. TALIAFERRO, Culpeper.
 JAMES WALKER, JR., Madison.
 JAMES R. FLEET, King & Queen.
 WM. D. BLANTON, Cumberland.

FAT STOCK.

7th Class.

249. For the best pair aged fat steers, \$40 00
 250. For the second best pair of aged fat steers, 25 00
 251. For the best pair of fat steers under four years old, 40 00
 252. For the second best pair fat steers under four years old, 25 00
 253. For the best fat cow over four years old, 20 00
 254. For the second best fat cow over four years old, 10 00
 255. For the best fat heifer under four years old, 20 00
 256. For the second best fat heifer under four years old, 10 00
 257. For the best single fat steer, 15 00
 258. For the second best single fat steer, 10 00

[The owner will be required to state the mode of fattening in all cases.]

8th Class.

259. For the best pen of fat sheep, 4 or more, 15 00
 260. For the best pen of fat hogs 5 or more, 10 00
 261. For the best slaughtered mutton of fine wools, 5 00

262. For the best slaughtered mutton of middle wools, 5 00
 263. For the best slaughtered mutton of long wools, 5 00

JUDGES.

A. S. MATTHEWS, Wythe.
 WM. M. ROGERS, Loudoun.
 SAMUEL BRIERLY, Jefferson.
 ROBERT J. GLENDY, Augusta.
 GEN. GILBERT L. MEEM, Shenandoah.
 ROBERT M. KYLE, Rockingham.

SHEEP.

FINE WOOLS.

Saxons.—1st Class.

264. For the best buck, \$20 00
 265. For the second best buck, 10 00
 266. For the third best buck,
 CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 267. For the best pen of ewes, three in number, 20 00
 268. For the second best pen of ewes, three in number, 10 00
 269. For the third best pen of ewes, three in number, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 270. For the best pen of ewe lambs 4 in number, 10 00
 271. For the best pen of ram lambs, 4 in number, 10 00

Saxon Grades.—2nd Class.

272. For the best buck, \$10 00
 273. For the second best buck, 5 00
 274. For the third best buck,
 CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 275. For the best pen of ewes, three in number, 20 00
 276. For the second best pen of ewes, three in number, 10 00
 277. For the third best pen of ewes, 3 in number, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 278. For the best pen of ewe lambs, four in number, 10 00
 279. For the best pen of ram lambs, 4 in number, 5 00

Merinos.—3rd Class.

280. For the best buck, \$20 00
 281. For the second best buck, 10 00
 282. For the third best buck,
 CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 283. For the best pen of ewes, 3 in number, 20 00
 284. For the second best pen of ewes, 3 in number, 10 00
 285. For the third best pen of ewes, 3 in number, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 286. For the best pen of ewe lambs, 4 in number, 10 00

287. For the best pen of buck lambs, 4 in number, 10 00

Merino Grades.—4th Class.

288. For the best buck, \$10 00
 289. For the second best buck, 5 00
 290. For the third best buck,
 CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 291. For the best pen of ewes, 3 in number, 20 00
 292. For the second best pen of ewes, 3 in number, 10 00
 293. For the third best pen of ewes, 3 in number, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 294. For the best pen of ewe lambs, 4 in number, 10 00
 295. For the best pen of buck lambs, 4 in number, 5 00

Grades are crosses of the above breeds on native stock. For crosses of pure breeds, one with another, see *Cross Breeds*.

JUDGES.

S. F. CHRISTIAN, Augusta.
 H. N. DOX, Amherst.
 W. P. BRADY, Ohio.
 DR. WM. L. WRIGHT, Goochland.
 JAMES F. JONES, Fauquier.

MIDDLE WOOLS:

South Downs.—5th Class.

296. For the best buck, \$20 00
 297. For the second best buck, 10 00
 298. For the third best buck,
 CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 299. For the best pen of ewes, three in number, 20 00
 300. For the second best pen of ewes, 3 in number, 10 00
 301. For the third best pen of ewes, 3 in number, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 302. For the best pen of ewe lambs, 4 in number, 10 00
 303. For the best pen of buck lambs, 4 in number, 10 00

South Down Grades.—6th Class.

304. For the best buck, \$10 00
 305. For the second best buck, 5 00
 306. For the third best buck,
 CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 307. For the best pen of ewes, three in number, 20 00
 308. For the second best pen of ewes, 3 in number, 10 00
 309. For the third best pen of ewes, 3 in number, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
 310. For the best pen of ewe lambs, 4 in number, 10 00
 311. For the best pen of buck lambs, 4 in number, 5 00

Oxford Downs.—7th Class.

312. For the best buck,	\$20 00
313. For the second best buck,	10 00
314. For the third best buck,	
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	
315. For the best pen of ewes, three in number,	20 00
316. For the second best pen of ewes, 3 in number,	10 00
317. For the third best pen of ewes, 3 in number,	
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	
318. For the best pen of ewe lambs, 4 in number,	10 00
319. For the best pen of buck lambs, 4 in number,	10 00

Oxford Down Grades.—8th Class.

320. For the best buck,	\$10 00
321. For the second best buck,	5 00
322. For the third best buck,	
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	
323. For the best pen of ewes, three in number,	20 00
324. For the second best pen of ewes, 3 in number,	10 00
325. For the third best pen of ewes, 3 in number,	
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	
326. For the best pen of ewe lambs, 4 in number,	10 00
327. For the best pen of buck lambs, 4 in number,	5 00

[DORSET, CHEVIOT, HAMPSHIRE, and SHROPSHIRE DOWNS, (9th Class,) same premiums as Oxford Downs. GRADES, (10th Class,) being crosses of these breeds upon native stock, same premiums as other Grades.]

JUDGES.

COL. E. FONTAINE, Richmond.
 RICHARD H. TIMBERLAKE, Warren.
 WM. OLD, SR., Powhatan.
 P. N. MEADE, Clarke.
 GEORGE WILLIS, Orange.

LONG WOOLS.

9th Class.

328. For the best buck,	\$20 00
329. For the second best buck,	10 00
330. For the third best buck,	
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	
331. For the best pen of ewes, three in number,	20 00
332. For the second best pen of ewes, 3 in number,	10 00
333. For the third best pen of ewes, 3 in number,	
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	
334. For the best pen of buck lambs, 4 in number,	10 00
335. For the best pen of ewe lambs, 4 in number,	10 00

[The long woolled breed includes Bakewell or

Leicester, Cotswold or New Oxfordshire, and Lincoln.]

Long wool Grades.—10th Class.

336. For the best buck,	\$10 00
337. For the second best buck,	5 00
338. For the third best buck,	
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	
339. For the best pen of ewes, three in number,	20 00
340. For the second best pen of ewes, 3 in number,	10 00
341. For the third best pen of ewes, 3 in number,	
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	
342. For the best pen of buck lambs, 4 in number,	5 00
343. For the best pen of ewe lambs, 4 in number,	10 00

[This class of Grades comprises any of the crosses of the above long wools on native stock.]

Cross Breeds.—11th Class.

344. For the best buck,	\$20 00
345. For the second best buck,	10 00
346. For the third best buck,	
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	
347. For the best pen of ewes, three in number,	20 00
348. For the second best pen of ewes, 3 in number,	10 00
349. For the third best pen of ewes, 3 in number,	
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT	
350. For the best pen of ewe lambs, 4 in number,	10 00
351. For the best pen of buck lambs, 4 in number,	10 00

[This class of sheep are crosses of the pure and established breeds.]

JUDGES.

DR. R. C. MASON, Fairfax,
 E. F. EGGLESTON, Amelia.
 ROBERT BEVERLY, Fauquier.
 DR. JOHN R. WOODS, Albemarle.
 NATH'L BURWELL, Clarke.

FOREIGN SHEEP.

12th Class.

352. For the best imported saxon buck,	\$20 06
353. For the second best imported saxon buck,	10 00
354. For the best imported saxon ewe,	20 00
355. For the second best imported saxon ewe,	10 00
356. For the best imported merino buck,	20 00
357. For the second best imported merino buck,	10 00

358. For the best imported merino ewe,	20 00
359. For the second best imported merino ewe,	10 00
360. For the best imported south down buck,	20 00
361. For the second best imported south down buck,	10 00
362. For the best imported south down ewe,	20 00
363. For the second best imported south down ewe,	10 00
364. For the best imported Oxford down buck,	20 00
365. For the second best imported Oxford down buck,	10 00
366. For the best imported Oxford down ewe,	20 00
367. For the second best imported Oxford down ewe,	10 00
368. For the best imported Bakewell or Leicester buck,	20 00
369. For the second best imported Bakewell or Leicester buck,	10 00
370. For the best imported Bakewell or Leicester ewe,	20 00
371. For the second best imported Bakewell or Leicester ewe,	10 00
372. For the best imported Cotswold or New Oxfordshire buck,	20 00
373. For the second best imported Cotswold or New Oxfordshire buck,	10 00
374. For the best imported Cotswold or New Oxfordshire ewe,	20 00
375. For the second best imported Cotswold or New Oxfordshire ewe,	10 00

[No animal can obtain a premium in this class which has been entered or exhibited in any of the foregoing classes.]

The Judges of award on fine wools, will also adjudge the premiums on imported Saxon and Merinos. The Judges on middle wools, the premiums on imported South Downs and Ox-fords, and the Judges on long wools, the premiums on imported Bakewells and Cotswolds.

Cashmere Goats.—13th Class.

376. For the best pair Cashmere Goats, male and female,	10 00
377 For the best pair, cross of Cashmere with native goat, CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.	
The same Judges as in fine wool sheep, viz:	

S. H. CHRISTIAN,
H. N. DOX,
W. P. BRADY,
Dr. W. L. WIGHT,
JAMES F. JONES.

SWINE.

Large Breed.

378. For the best boar over two years old,	\$20 00
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379. For second best boar over two years old,	10 00
380. For the best boar one year old,	15 00
381. For the second best boar one year old,	8 00
382. For the best breeding sow over two years old,	20 00
383. For the second best breeding sow over two years old,	10 00
384. For the best sow not less than six months and under eighteen months old,	15 00
385. For the second best sow not less than six months and under eighteen months old,	8 00
386. For the best lot of pigs, not less than 5 in number, nor less than two and under five months old,	10 00
387. For the second best lot of pigs, not less than five in number, nor less than two and under five months old,	5 00
The large breed includes Chester, Russia, Bedford, Woburn, Grazier, Duchess County, and their grades.	

Small Breed.

388. For the best boar over two years old,	\$15 00
389. For second best boar over two years old,	8 00
390. For the best boar over one year old,	15 00
391. For the second best boar over one year old,	8 00
392. For the best breeding sow over two years old,	15 00
393. For the second best breeding sow over two years old,	8 00
394. For the best sow, not less than six months nor more than eighteen months old,	15 00
395. For second best sow, not less than six months nor more than eighteen months old,	8 00
396. For the best lot of pigs, not less than 5 in number, nor less than two and under five months old,	10 00
397. For the second best lot of pigs, not less than 4 in number, nor less than two and under five months old,	5 00

The small breed includes Neapolitan, Suffolk, Sussex, Essex, Berkshire, Chinese, and their grades.

JUDGES.

COL. E. H. HERBERT, Princess Ann.
WM. MASSIE, Nelson.
DR. THOMAS J. PRETLOW, Southampton.
JOHN T. HOPKINS, King & Queen,
JOHN S. HEATWOLE, Rockingham,

Additional Premiums to Premium Animals.

398. For the best bull of three years old or more of any breed on exhibition,
 399. For the best cow of any breed on exhibition,
 400. For the best stallion of any breed on exhibition,
 401. For the best brood mare of any breed on exhibition,
 402. For the best buck of any breed on exhibition,
 403. For the best ewe of any breed on exhibition,
 404. For the best boar of any breed on exhibition,
 405. For the best breeding sow of any breed on exhibition,

JUDGES.

WM. H. E. MERRITT, Brunswick,
 JOHN A. PRESTON, Abingdon,
 JOHN T. SAYRES, Wythe,
 JAS. M. CROCKETT, Pulaski,
 WM. MASON, Winchester.

POULTRY.

Chickens.—1st Class.

406. For the best pair white Shanghais, \$2 00
 407. For the best pair Cochin China, 2 00
 408. For the best pair red Shanghais, 2 00
 409. For the best pair yellow do. 2 00
 410. For the best pair imperial China, 2 00
 411. For the best pair white Dorkings, 2 00
 412. For the best pair red Chittagong, 2 00
 413. For the best pair gray Chittagong, 2 00
 414. For the best pair black Poland, 2 00
 415. For the best pair white Poland, 2 00
 416. For the best pair silver Pheasants, 2 00
 417. For the best pair golden Pheasants, 2 00
 418. For the best pair spangled Hamburg, 2 00
 419. For the best pair white or red game, 2 00
 420. For the best pair Bramah Pootra, 2 00
 421. For the best pair Virginia game, 2 00
 422. For the best pair black Spanish, 2 00
 423. For the best pair Indian Mountain, 2 00
 424. For the best pair wild Indian game, 2 00
 425. For the best pair Sumatra game, 2 00
 426. For the best pair Ostrich game, 2 00
 427. For the best pair Bolton grays, 2 00
 428. For the best pair sea bright Bantams, 2 00
 429. For the best pair Java Bantams, 2 00
 430. For the best pair Great Malay, 2 00
 431. For the best pair Jersey Blues, 2 00
 432. For the best pair each of any other breed. 2 00

Turkeys.—2nd Class.

433. For the best pair common Turkeys, \$2 00
 434. For the best pair wild Turkeys, 2 00
 435. For the best pair crested Turkeys, 2 00

Geese.—3rd Class.

436. For the best pair common Geese, 2 00

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

437. For the best pair wild Geese, 2 00
 438. For the best pair China Geese, 2 00
 439. For the best pair Bremen Geese, 2 00
 440. For the best pair Poland Geese, 2 00
 441. For the best pair African Swan Geese, 2 00

Ducks.—4th Class.

442. For the best pair white Poland Ducks, 2 00
 443. For the best pair Muscovy Ducks, 2 00
 444. For the best pair Alesbury Ducks, 2 00
 445. For the best pair common Ducks, 2 00
 446. For the best pair summer wild Ducks, 2 00
 447. For the greatest variety of Poultry by one exhibitor. 10 00

JUDGES.

B. L. WINSTON, Richmond,
 PETER T. JOHNSON, Orange,
 DR. E. POWELL, Richmond,
 RICHARD POWELL, Goochland.
 WM. M. BAGLEY, Lunenburg.

BRANCH V.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS I.

Plows, Cultivators, &c.

448. For the best single plow, \$5 00
 449. For the best shovel plow, 5 00
 450. For the best sub soil plow, 5 00
 451. For the best new ground plow, 5 00
 452. For the best hill side plow, 5 00
 453. For the best cultivator for corn, 5 00
 454. For the best cultivator for tobacco, 5 00
 455. For the best cultivator for 2 horses, 5 00
 456. For the best harrow, 6 00
 457. For the best swingle bars of novel construction and superior value to those in common use, 3 00

JUDGES.

THOS B. MEAUX, Amelia.
 FRANCIS NELSON, New Kent.
 DR. C. W. WORMLY, King William.
 WM. PATRICK, Augusta.

CLASS II.

Drills and Broadcasters.

458. For the best broadcasting or drilling machine for sowing grain and grass-seed, \$20 00
 459. For the best wheat drill, 20 00
 460. For the best broadcasting machine for sowing guano, 20 00
 461. For the best lime spreader, 20 00
 462. For the best corn planter, 10 00
 463. For the best seed drill, 3 00
 464. For the best attachment to drill for drilling guano, 15 00

465. For the best implement for sowing peas among corn, at or immediately following the last tillage, and either with or without guano, 15 00

JUDGES.

FRANCIS K. NELSON, Albemarle.
J. WAYT BELL, Augusta.
COL. SAMUEL TIBBS, Fauquier.
JOHN L. GRAVES, Orange.
DAVID A. CLAIBORNE, Halifax.

CLASS III.

Wagons, Carts, Harness, &c.

466. For the best wagon for farm use, \$10 00
467. For the best dumping wagon, 20 00
468. For the best horse cart, 8 00
469. For the best Ox cart with body for hauling corn in the shucks, 10 00
470. For the best wagon body for hauling wheat in the sheaf, or hay, or straw, 5 00
471. For the best Ox cart body for hauling wheat in the sheaf, or hay, or straw, 5 00
472. For the best set of wagon harness, 5 00
473. For the best harness for horse cart, 2 50
474. For the best Ox yoke, 2 00

JUDGES.

ISAAC T. HITE, Frederick.
THOS. J. BLAKE, Henrico.
WM. BOSHER, King William.
EDWARD W. SAUNDERS, Franklin.
S. B. GIBBONS, Page.

CLASS IV.

Rollers, Clod Crushers, and Farm Gate.

475. For the best smooth roller, \$10 00
476. For the best pegged roller, 20 00
477. For the best clod crusher, 20 00
478. For the best farm gate, 10 00

JUDGES.

DR. THOS. P. HARRISON, Charles City.
H. CARRINGTON WATKINS, Chesterfield.
DR. WM. A. SELDEN, Charles City.
T. POLLOCK BURGWINN, North Carolina.
DR. JAS. E. WILLIAMS, Henrico.

CLASS V.

Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators.

479. For the best sweep horse power, \$25 00
480. For the second best sweep horse power, 10 00
481. For the best threshing machine, 20 00
482. For the best machine for threshing, cleansing and separating wheat at one operation, 30 00

483. For the best separator or straw carrier, 5 00

JUDGES.

AMBROSE FORD, Cumberland.
R. W. BAYLOR, Jefferson.
WARNER LEWIS, Essex.
THOS. JONES, JR., Richmond Co.
JACOB BAYLOR, Augusta.

CLASS VI.

Straw and Root Cutters, Cornshellers and Mills.

484. For the best hay or straw cutter, for horse-power, \$10 00
485. For the best hay or straw cutter, for hand power, 5 00
486. For the best horse power cutter, for cutting corn stalks for fodder, 15 00
487. For the best cornsheller, for horse power, 10 00
488. For the best cornsheller for hand power, 5 00
489. For the best grist mill, for horse power, 10 00
490. For the best hominy mill, 5 00
491. For the best saw-will, for farm use, 10 00
492. For the best corn and cob crusher, 10 00
493. For the best root cutter, 2 50

JUDGES.

MILES C. SELDEN, Powhatan.
THOS. Y. TABB, Amelia.
J. ROY BAYLOR, Caroline.
WM. LEACH, Buckingham.
ARMESTEAD RUST, Loudoun.

CLASS VII.

Fan Mill, Hay Press, Ditching Machine, &c.

494. For the best fanning mill, \$10 00
495. For the best hay-press, 15 00
496. For the best stump-machine, 15 00
497. For the best ditching-machine, 15 00
498. For the best rotary digger, 15 00
499. For the best steel spade fork, 5 00

JUDGES.

DR. JOHN R. GARNETT, Henrico.
UPTON HERBERT, Fairfax.
CORBIN WARWICK, Richmond.
RR. R. WOOD, Goochland.
L. McDOWELL REID, Lexington.

CLASS VIII.

Trial of Ploughs.

500. For the best two-horse plough for sandy land, as shown by work actually performed and the test of the dynamometer, 20 00
501. For the best two-horse plough for clay land, as shown by work actually performed and the test of the dynamometer, 20 00

502. For the best three or four-horse plough for sandy land, as shown by work actually performed and the test of the dynamometer, 20 00

503. For the best three or four-horse plough for clay land as shown by work actually performed and the test of the dynamometer, 20 00

There shall be three trials of ploughs, one for the tide-water, one for the Piedmont and one for the trans-mountain section of the State, at such times and places as shall be agreed upon by the committees for the respective districts, who shall award the above prizes to the successful competitors, provided they deem the implement deserving of that distinction.

The attention of the committees is invited to the following scale of points to which they will have reference in comparing the different ploughs offered for trial, and in making up their reports to the Executive Committee.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR PLOUGHS.

1. *Economy of Power*, or the least resistance to draught according to depth and width of furrow.

2. *Facility in changing the set*, so as to give more or less land, or greater or less depth, without disturbing the proportionate width of furrow and without alteration of harness,

3. *Steadiness of action*, with as little labor to the ploughman as comports with the proper control and guidance of the Plough,

4. *Adjustment of all the parts in harmonious relation to each other*, so that each shall duly perform its appropriate function.

5. *Effectiveness of operation*, cutting a furrow the width of which shall bear a due proportion to the depth thereof, and also cutting the furrow slice of uniform thickness and lifting and turning it at the proper angle with the least degree of friction,

6. *Strength, durability and simplicity of construction*,

7. *Price and facility and economy of repairs.*

JUDGES FOR TIDE-WATER.

WM. B. HARRISON, Brandon,
JOHN A. SELDEN, Charles City,
ROBERT M. TAYLOR, Henrico,
JULIEN C. RUFFIN, Prince George,
DR. WM. F. GAINES, Hanover.

JUDGES FOR PIEDMONT.

RICHARD H. CARTER, Fauquier,
ROBERT L. WRIGHT, Loudoun,
R. W. N. NOLAND, Albemarle,
JEREMIAH MORTON, Culpeper.
WM. BENTON, Loudoun,

JUDGES FOR TRANS-MOUNTAIN.

JOHN A. HERRING, Rockingham,
JOHN McCUE, Augusta,
JAMES L. RANSON, Rockbridge,
DAVID S. READ, Roanoke,
THOMAS N. BURWELL, Botetourt.

CLASS IX.

Miscellaneous.

504. For the best water-ram in operation, \$10 00
505. For the best scoop or scraper, 4 00
506. For the best leveling instrument, suitable for draining operations, 10 00
507. For the best stove or furnace for heating rooms, 10 00
508. For the best churn, 4 00
509. For the best apple-peeler, 1 00
510. For the best meat cutter, 2 00
511. For the best washing machine, 2 00
512. For the best sewing machine, 10 00
513. For the best machine for shearing sheep, 15 00

For the most extensive and valuable collection.

514. Of useful machines and implements exhibited and made at any one factory, whether including subjects for other premiums or not, a premium of 25 00

JUDGES.

RICHARD W. BARTON, Frederick,
JOHN H. PITTS, King William,
GEN. EPPA. HUNTON, Prince William,
DANIEL DEJARNETT, Caroline,
GEORGE TOWLE, Alexandria.

Agricultural Steam Engine.

515. For the best steam engine, (on wheels) applicable to agricultural purposes generally, as a substitute for horse power, 50 00

JUDGES.

E. G. BOOTH, Nottoway,
HENRY COX, Henrico,
WM. J. WATKINS, Charlotte,
GEORGE WATT, Richmond,
J. M. HURT, Nottoway.

CLASS X.

Ploughing Match.

516. For the best ploughman with horses, \$10 00
517. For the 2nd best ploughman with horses, 5 00
518. For the best ploughman with steers, 10 00
519. For the 2nd best ploughman with steers, 5 00
520. For the best dynamometer, 10 00

JUDGES.

TH. J. RANDOLPH, Albemarle,
TH. M. BONDURANT, Buckingham,
R. L. T. BEALE, Westmoreland,
DR. GEO. MORTON, Culpeper,
G. A. MILLER, Nottoway.

Remarks and Special Rules for Branch V.

All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by or for their respective makers or inventors or improvers, to or for whom only premiums for such articles must be awarded. Persons who hold such articles by purchase, or as matters of traffic, will have no claim to a premium.

Every machine or implement offered for premium, must be designated by the offerer by its commercial name, or otherwise such other concise description be given as will serve to identify it to future purchasers; and also the then selling price of the article must be stated and marked on the labels and in the published reports of premium articles.

The judgment of superior value must have due regard to the cheapness and durability of any machine or implement, as well as to its more effective operation while in good working order.

BRANCH VI.**FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES.**

521. For the best and largest variety of apples suitable for Southern raising, each labelled, \$10 00
 522. For the best and largest variety of pears, 8 00
 523. For the greatest number of choice varieties of different kinds of fruit, 10 00
 524. For the best and largest collection of apple trees, suitable for Southern raising, 10 00
 525. For the best pear trees, 10 00
 526. For the best peach trees, 10 00
 527. For the best fig trees, 5 00
 528. For the best grape vines, 5 00
 529. For the best strawberry vines, 3 00
 530. For the best raspberry plants, 3 00

JUDGES.

DR. P. C. VENABLE, Mecklenburg.
 HENRY P. JONES, Rockbridge.
 ROBERT STEEL, Winchester.
 JAS. P. MARSHALL, Charlotte.
 ROBERT H. CARTER, Albemarle.

FLOWERS.

531. For the largest and choicest variety of flowers, 10 00
 532. For the second largest and choicest variety of flowers, 5 00
 533. For the best and greatest variety of dahlias, 5 00
 534. For the best and greatest variety of roses, 5 00
 535. For the best floral ornament 5 00
 536. For the best and largest variety of greenhouse plants, 5 00

JUDGES.

MRS. JNO. R. GARNETT, Henrico.
 MRS. SPOTSWOOD FONTAINE, King William.
 MRS. JOHN TABB, Gloucester,
 MRS. LEONARD CLAIBORNE, Pr. Edward.
 MISS ——— OVERTON, Hanover.

VEGETABLES.

537. For the largest and best assortment of table vegetables, 10 00
 538. For the best dozen long blood beets, 2 00
 539. For best dozen head of cabbage, 2 00
 540. For the best dozen Cauliflower, 2 00
 541. For the best dozen Broccoli, 2 00
 542. For the best dozen carrots, 2 00
 543. For the best dozen egg plants, 2 00
 544. For the best peck of onions, 2 00
 545. For the best dozen parsnips, 2 00
 546. For the best bushel of Irish potatoes, 2 00
 547. For the best bushel of sweet potatoes, 2 00

JUDGES.

WM. SAYRE, Hanover.
 JAS. A. MCCLUNG, Staunton.
 SAM'L D. BURKE, Pr. Edward.
 JOS. RENNIE, Henrico.
 EDWIN SHELTON, Hanover.

BRANCH VII.**BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

548. For the best specimen of fresh butter, not less than ten pounds, \$10 00
 549. For the second best specimen of fresh butter, not less than five pounds, 5 00
 550. For the best firkin or tub of salted butter, not less than six months old, 10 00
 551. For the second best firkin or tub of salted butter, not less than six months old, 5 00
 552. For the best cheese, not less than 20 pounds, 10 00
 The method of making and preserving the butter and cheese, to be stated by the exhibitors.

JUDGES.

COL. GEO. TOWNES, Pittsylvania.
 WILEY EPPES, Cumberland.
 WM. M. PEYTON, Roanoke.
 CHAS. C. TATE, Wythe.
 JOHN RYLAND, King & Queen.

Honey, Bee-Hives and Bacon Hams.

553. For the best specimen of honey, not less than 10 pounds, \$5 00
 The honey to be taken without destroying the bees—the kind of hives used, and the management of the bees to be stated by the exhibitor.
 554. For the best bee-hive, 10 00

555. For the best ham cured by exhibitor, 8 00
 556. For the second best ham cured by exhibitor, 4 00
 Manner of curing to be described by exhibitor, and the hams exhibited to be cooked.

JUDGES.

ALEXANDER FLEET, King & Queen.
 DR. E. P. WHITE, Caroline.
 SPOTSWOOD FONTAINE, King William.
 WM. TAYLOR, Richmond County.
 F. P. WOOD, Prince Edward.

Household Manufactures.

CLASS I.

557. For the best quilt, \$5 00
 558. For the second best quilt, 4 00
 459. For the best counterpane, 5 00
 560. For the second best counterpane, 4 00
 561. For the best pair home made blankets, 5 00
 562. For the best home made carpet, 5 00
 563. For the best home made hearth-rug, 3 00
 564. For the best set home made curtains, 5 00
 565. For the second best set home made curtains, 3 00
 566. For the best piece, not less than 7 yards home made negro shirting, 3 00
 567. For the best piece, not less than 10 yards, winter clothing for negroes, to be woven by hand, 5 00
 568. For the best piece, not less than 10 yards, heavy woollen jeans, to be woven by hand, 5 00
 569. For the second best piece, not less than 10 yards, heavy woollen jeans, to be woven by hand, 3 00
 570. For the best piece linsey, not less than 7 yards, to be woven by hand, 5 00
 571. For the second best piece linsey, not less than 7 yards, to be woven by hand, 3 00

JUDGES.

MRS. WM. H. CLARKE, Halifax.
 " HENRY COX, Henrico.
 " WALTER COLES, Pittsylvania.
 " WARNER TALIAFERRO, Gloucester.
 " GEO. M. BASSETT, Hanover.

CLASS II.

572. For the best fine long yarn hose, 3 00
 573. For the best fine long cotton hose, 3 00
 574. For the best silk do. of home made silk, 5 00
 575. For the best specimen of home made wine, 5 00
 576. For the best home made bread, 5 00
 577. For the best home made pound-cake, 3 00

578. For the best home made sponge-cake, 3 00
 579. For the best varieties home made pickles, 3 00
 580. For the best varieties home made preserves, 3 00
 581. For the best varieties home made fruit jelly, 3 00
 582. For the best sample home made soap, the process of making to be described by the exhibitor, 5 00

JUDGES.

MRS. JOHN RISON, Pittsylvania.
 " DR. BARTON, Rockbridge.
 " JACKSON F. CHILDREY, Henrico.
 " ALEXANDER RIVES, Albemarle.
 " JOHN HENRY, Charlotte.

CLASS III.

Ladies Ornamental and Fancy work.

583. For the best specimen of embroidery, \$8 00
 584. For the second best specimen of embroidery, 6 00
 585. For the third best specimen of embroidery, 4 00
 586. For the best specimen of worsted work, 8 00
 587. For the second best specimen of worsted work, 6 00
 588. For the third best specimen of worsted work, 4 00
 589. For the best specimen of crocheted work, 8 00
 590. For the second best specimen of crocheted work, 6 00
 591. For the third best specimen of crocheted work, 4 00
 592. For the best specimen of wax work, 8 00
 593. For the second best specimen of wax work, 6 00
 594. For the third best specimen of wax work, 4 00
 595. For the best specimen of shell work, 8 00
 596. For the second best specimen of shell work, 6 00
 597. For the third best specimen of shell work, 4 00
 598. For the best specimen of ornamental leather work, 8 00
 599. For the second best specimen of ornamental leather work, 6 00
 600. For the third best specimen of ornamental leather work, 4 00
 601. For the best specimen of block work, 8 00
 602. For the second best specimen of block work, 6 00

603. For the third best specimen of block work,	4 00
604. For the best specimen of knitting,	8 00
605. For the second best specimen of knitting,	6 00
606. For the third best specimen of knitting,	4 00
607. For the best specimen of netting,	8 00
608. For the second best specimen of netting,	6 00
609. For the third best specimen of netting,	4 00
610. For the most extensive variety of useful ornamental and fancy work, not excluding articles which may have had premiums awarded them under any of the above specifications,	10 00

JUDGES.

MRS. JOHN A. SELDEN, Chas. City.
 " THOS. CARTER, Pr. William.
 " ROBERT A. MAYO, Henrico.
 " MARK ALEXANDER, Mecklen'g.
 " SALLY SEDDON, Goochland.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CLASS I.

611. For the best family flour,
 CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

JUDGES.

ALFRED PARKINS, Frederick.
 DAVID H. BRANCH, Petersburg.
 D. S. DELAPLANE, Richmond.
 ——— JANNEY, Richmond.
 R. B. SOMERVILLE, Richmond.

CLASS II.

612. For the best manufactured tobacco,
 CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

JUDGES.

TUCKER CARRINGTON, Mecklenburg.
 THOS. D. NEAL, Danville.
 JNO. R. McDANIEL, Lynchburg.
 WM. BARRET, Richmond.

CLASS III.

613. For the best shod horse, 5 00
 614. For the best horse shoe, 5 00

JUDGES

L. M. BURFOOT, Chesterfield
 JAMES HARDIN, Richmond.
 RENONI HARRISON, Prince William.

CLASS IV.

615. For the best pair bed blankets,
 616. For the best pair servant's blankets,
 617. For the best piece of woollens,
 618. For the best piece of cotton cloth,
 619. For the best cotton cloth or webbing, suitable for horse collars and harness,
 620. For the best and greatest variety of coarse, strong and cheap shoes,
 621. For the best and cheapest wool hats,
 622. For the best dozen baskets, of different kinds, made in Virginia, of Virginia grown willow or osler,

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

JUDGES.

WM. T. SCOTT, Charlotte.
 J. HORACE LACY, Spottsylvania.
 J. MARSHALL, McCUE, Augusta.
 HENRY HARRISON, Leesburg.
 CLEMENT BARKSDALE, Richmond.

CLASS V.

623. To the first individual in Virginia who shall establish and maintain in successful operation for six months, a factory for tubular draining tiles, on the most improved plan, a premium of, 100 00

JUDGES.

JAMES M. MORSON, Goochland.
 JAMES JONES, Chesterfield.
 WM. ALLEN, Surry.

BRANCH VIII.

Honorary Testimonials to each individual of Virginia who, previous to 1854 has discovered or introduced or brought into use, any principle, process or facility, or generally any improvement by which important value has been gained for the agricultural interests of Virginia.

JUDGES.

N. FRANCIS CABELL, Nelson.
 WM. C. RIVES, Albemarle.
 WM. B. HARRISON, Pr. George.
 THOS. J. RANDOLPH, Albemarle,
 R. M. T. HUNTER, Essex.
 JOHN TODD, Isle of Wight.

BRANCH IX.

CLASS I.

Special Premiums for any useful subjects not embraced under any of the foregoing heads.

624. Discovery in Virginia of mineral phosphate of lime in sufficient quantity to be valuable for sale and distant trans-

portation as manure, a premium of \$50 00

If more than one claimant, the most valuable discovery to have the award.

JUDGES.

N. FRANCIS CABELL, Nelson.
WM. C. RIVES, Albemarle.
WM. B. HARRISON, Pr. George.
THOS. J. RANDOLPH, Albemarle.
R. M. T. HUNTER, Essex.
JOHN TODD, Isle of Wight.

CLASS II.

625. For the best drained farm, or part thereof, the formerly wet and then well drained portion of land to be not less than one hundred acres. The superiority of claim to be determined by the extent and labor of the works, their fitness and successful results, the amount of benefits produced, and of profits made by the operation, a premium of 50 00

626. For the best drained farm by open ditches, and water furrows, reference being had to costs. 25 00

To obtain the first named premium of \$50, it is required that the claimant shall present an accurate map, or ground plan, of his drained land, and of the principal drains, with approximate and sufficiently correct representations of all necessary minor points; also profiles or levelled lines of cross-sections and the principal lines of drains; together with a sufficiently clear written description of the whole work and the general results thereof.

JUDGES.

RICHARD L. GAINES, Charlotte.
J. R. BRYANT, Gloucester.
JAS. M. MORSON, Goochland.
DR. IZARD RICE, Charlotte.
PHILIP SLAUGHTER, Rappahannock.

CLASS III.

627. For the fullest and best chemical analysis of the whole vegetable product of any good manuring variety of the southern pea, in vines, leaves, roots and pods, at the time of the first pods being ripe—or of each of these products separately, and their relative dry weights stated—and also separately of another sample of like ripe seeds of the same variety—with the results (and particularly of nitrogen) stated, together and in comparison with the results, heretofore ascertained and published by chemists, of Indian corn, wheat, oats, European peas, clover, &c., a premium of \$20 00

JUDGES.

Dr. S. MAUPIN, University of Virginia,
WM. GILHAM, Va. Military Institute,
Professor STANT RANDOLPH, Macon,
BENJ. HALLOWELL, Alexandria.

CLASS IV.

628. For the best plan of preserving wheat from the time of harvest until it is sent to market, including shocking, stacking and securing against weevil—to have been tested by satisfactory personal experience, and to be accompanied by full and accurate written descriptions and drawings if necessary, 15 00

JUDGES.

Dr. O. R. FUNSTAN, Clarke,
W. R. BLAND, Nottoway,
Col. GEO. T. ROBERTSON, Augusta,
WM. S. DABNEY, Albemarle,
Ro. W. TOMLIN, Hanover.

BRANCH X.

Premiums Offered by Individual Donors.

Premiums to be proposed of not less than twenty dollars value by any public spirited individual or association of individuals, who may thus desire to induce experiment, investigation, or discussion, on any particular subject of inquiry which shall come under the general objects of the Society. In any such case the premium shall be offered in and by the name of the individual donor, or association, but shall be awarded, as all other premiums, by the Executive Committee, acting under the general regulations of the Society. Offers under this branch may be made at any time, admitting of sufficient public notice thereof being given previous to the day of award.

Mr. Dulany offers \$30 for the best South down buck, to be referred to the Committee on South downs in the schedule.

Ruffin & Irby offer \$25 for the best implement for opening and grading water-furrows in grain fields.

JUDGES.

WM. IRBY, Lunenburg.
Dr. E. A. COLEMAN, Halifax,
Dr. WM. G. CARR, Albemarle,
JOHN WICKHAM, Henrico,
Dr. HARRISON, Charles City.

H. J. Smith offers \$10 dollars each for the best 1 year old, two year old and three year old Colts, by his horse Kossuth, and \$5 for the best foal of 1856—to be referred to the Committee on quick draught horses.



THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

RICHMOND, JULY, 1856.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per annum or ONE DOLLAR *only* if paid *in advance*. Six copies for FIVE DOLLARS; Thirteen copies for TEN DOLLARS—to be paid invariably *in advance*.

No subscription received for a less time than one year.

Subscriptions may begin with any Number, but it is *desirable* that they should be made to the end of a volume.

☞ Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary on or before the expiration of their yearly Subscription, will be considered as wishing to continue the same; and the paper will be sent accordingly.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at our option.

☞ Subscribers are requested to remit the amount of their Subscription as soon as the same shall become due.

If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the Office or place to which they are sent, they will be held responsible until they settle their account and give notice to discontinue.

☞ If Subscribers remove, change their offices, or permit their paper to be sent to an office that has been discontinued, without directing a change of their paper, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they will be held responsible.

All Payments to the Southern Planter will be acknowledged in the first paper issued after the same shall have been received.

☞ All money remitted to us will be considered at our risk *only* when the letter containing the same shall have been registered.

☞ It is indispensably necessary that subscribers remitting their Subscription, should name the Office to which their papers are sent; and those ordering a change should say *from* what to what post office they wish the alteration made. A strict observance of this rule will save much time to us and lose none to them besides insuring attention to their wishes.

Postmasters are requested to notify us in *writing* as the law requires, when papers are not taken from their Offices by Subscribers.

RUFFIN & AUGUST, *Proprietors*.

OFFICE: No. 153, Corner Main and Twelfth Streets.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be inserted at the following rates; For each square of ten lines, first insertion, One Dollar; each continuance Seventy-five Cents.

Advertisements out of the City must be accompanied with the money, to insure their insertion,

POSTAGE on the Southern Planter, (when paid in advance,) to any part of the United States, one cent and a half per quarter, or six cents per annum.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We earnestly request that you will read our "Terms" at least *once a year*, and *always* before writing us upon any subject connected with your paper. We frequently receive letters containing remittances, and others requesting discontinuances or directing a change to other post-offices when the office to which the paper is sent is not named. Such omissions occasion us a great deal of trouble, and it not unfrequently happens that your wishes cannot be attended to in consequence of your neglect to conform to this *standing request*.

☞ REMEMBER *always* to name your post office when writing about your paper.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER BOUND.

In reply to numerous enquiries on the subject, we state that we can furnish the "Southern Planter" bound, at \$1.50 per volume, postage included.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The newspapers, as usual at this period of the year, have been discussing and speculating upon the prospects of the crops. It would be difficult, after reading the various statements, to arrive at a satisfactory or just conclusion as to the probable yield, unless pains were taken to separate the chaff, and discard from consideration such reports as appeared to be merely an expression of the writer's wishes. The majority of our readers have doubtless entertained themselves with a perusal of these newspaper reports, and will judge for themselves as to their general accuracy. We desire to say in this connection, however, that the farmers of Virginia should, in justice to themselves, adopt some method of ascertaining annually the yield in this State. The importance of obtaining this information requires no elucidation, and we trust that the subject will receive the attention it deserves. Whatever may be the yield of

wheat this year, the farmers should bear in mind that a considerable portion of last year's crop is still "on hand;" and that with most favorable weather, the prospects for a large corn crop was never better. Under these circumstances, with the restoration of peace in Europe, it is more than probable that prices will rule low during the ensuing fall. What those prices are likely to be, we will not undertake to say. It is too soon to speak definitely of the opening rates, but it seems to be the impression among millers and dealers that \$1.40@1.50 will be sustained as the range for a short time. We advise farmers not to be frightened by their losses during the past year into a general rushing forward of their crops. If they determine not to hoard there is no reason why they should not take time to consider before sending their produce to market.

There has been a considerable advance in Bacon and Sugar during the month (June) and the tendency is still upward—but more decided in Bacon than in Sugar. Bacon Sides on 1st June were 10½@10¾, Shoulders 8¾@9; on 27th Sides were quoted at 11½, firm; Shoulders 10½@10¾. Sugar on 1st inst. was as follows: New Orleans 7@9 cents, Coffee Sugars 9¾@10½, refined 11½@11¾; on 27th N. O. 10@11 cents, Coffee Sugars 10½@11¾, refined 12@13 cents. Tobacco has not fluctuated much during the month. Prices have improved about 50 cents. The warehouses here are nearly filled, and the entries for breaks five weeks ahead! The following table exhibits the prices on 26th June 1856 and same time last year:

	June 26, '55.	June 26, '56.
Lugs, - -	5¼@7	4¾@7
Leaf, Common, -	7¼@8½	7¼@8
Middling to Good,	9@10½	8½@10½
Fine Stemming, -	11@13½	11@13
Fine Shipping, -	11@15¼	11@15
Fine Manufacturing,	12@25	10@25

In regard to Wool, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

"Prices are generally lower than they were three weeks since, but the market is as yet unsettled. Prices in the country continue to rule high, and the impression generally prevails that no lower rates will be accepted, for, although the clip is likely to prove an average one, the stock of old left over was much lighter than for many years past."

We annex a report of Baltimore Cattle Market for the week ending 27th June:

BEEF CATTLE.—There has been a decline of

25 cents in the price of Beef Cattle since last week. The offerings at the scales to-day reached 800 head, of which 500 sold at prices ranging from \$4 to \$5.25 @ 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$8@10.12½ net, averaging \$4.87½ gross.

Hogs.—The market is firm, and sales are making at \$7@7.50 @ 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—Demand steady, with sales at \$2.50 @ \$4 @ head.

REAPING MACHINES.

Two new Reapers have been introduced into the harvest this year, that of our friend Mr. Morrison, of Richmond, and that of Mr. James T. Caldwell, of Ayletts, King William County.

We saw Mr. Morrison's cutting clover hay, and it seemed to perform its work to admiration. It was working on the land of Mr. Allen, near Richmond; and he thought it worked better than Hussey's, which he had thought could not be beaten. Of the performance of this reaper in the field, we have not heard, though as there is a large factory of them got up in Petersburg—see advertising columns of the Planter—we expect to hear after awhile.

Mr. Caldwell's machine, we know something about, having tried it thoroughly, at his request, on our own crop. We have to say for it, that it is in principle and in practical operation the simplest and best machine we have yet seen.

It is single geared—that is, a bevel wheel on the face of the ground wheel—or wheel that carries the reaper, works into a pinion on an upright rod or shaft of about three feet long. At the lower end, the rod terminates in a crank which works the knives: at the upper end it terminates in a small wheel like that which operates the brake on a locomotive. This gives power to aid the horses at starting, and helps to back the machine, to turn it, and to relieve it when choked. It is evident that it is the extreme of simplicity. The contrivance for lowering and raising the platform and cutters cannot be described without a diagram, but it is as simple as the balance of this admirable piece of mechanism. So constructed, it follows of course that it must be light: two horses work it with ease; a third is only in the way; and its lightness makes it more durable, because it cannot be racked, as heavier and more complicated machines are by their weight.

The ground wheel is 9 inches tread and about 3½ feet diameter, made of wood, like the band wheel of wheat machines, with an iron tire.

This enables it to work sooner after a rain than any other machine, besides adding to the ease of draught. We worked it on flat clay land, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning after a heavy night's rain of several hours, when the water was still standing in the water furrows. Hussey's tried on the same land, at 12 o'clock, came to a stand still.

With a change of horses every two hours, one may trot the reaper all day long and cut over as much wheat less than thirty acres, as his hands can secure. With a small force, we cut over fifty acres in two and a half days, including a stoppage of some four hours in consequence of an accident to the reaper, and a delay at least as great in shocking the wheat. The wheat, to be sure, was light; but it could have been cut as easily if heavy, though our force would not have secured it.

Like all other reapers, this has faults; some of principle, some of construction. It has not enough motion of the knives, which are a modification of Hussey's blades; and we do not see how it can be given without increasing the draft. It is too far from the main wheel to the cutting end of the crank, so that it is apter than other machines to overrun wheat; and it sometimes clogs from inequalities of surface, which a shorter sweep would overcome or avoid. The knives of the only two that we have seen, are not of good metal, being on the whole much too soft and unequally tempered.

The seat for the raker—who delivers either at side or rear—is uncomfortable; and if Mr. Caldwell does not alter it, he ought to furnish leather for the purpose, as our friend W. W. Gilmer expresses it, of "half soaling" the pantaloon of the rakers.

Lastly, the price is too high. With less than half the gearing or weight of casting of other machines, the price is \$125. It can be made at a profit for half the money, we should think.

But in spite of all these defects, candour and justice to our subscribers impel us to declare that it is the best reaper we have seen.

But let no one buy it on our recommendation. We call attention to it. Let the purchaser examine and look for himself, and buy if he likes it. We are but an indifferent judge of machine. ry, and not at all disposed to undertake a gratuitous agency in a matter which we do not under-

stand, and in which we would be held to a strict accountability.

H. M. Smith, the well known machinist of Richmond, is also trying a new reaper. We have not seen it at work, and can say nothing about it. Hussey has added a side delivery and pivot rake to his machine. We found the pivot rake harder to operate than the old plan, and could not use the side delivery without racking the machine to pieces. But in adapting his reaper to these alterations, he has made a very great improvement in it, by lifting the crank several inches higher. We need not say that for solid strength and honest workmanship, ability to stand and tear, and capacity for clean cutting, Hussey's reaper cannot be beaten, and we honour him as the first man who introduced this great invention to the world.

CHINCH BUG.

This destructive bug, or fly, is doing very extensive damage in various sections of the State below the mountains: and as the corn and oats are both backward in consequence of "the long dry season in May," we expect they will prove much more injurious than common.

The only remedy we have tried against them, is found to succeed partially. If whilst they are crawling from place to place, a streak of gas or coal tar be laid across their track they will not cross it. We have tried to force them over it, but they will not go, and manifest the greatest uneasiness at its presence. How far this checking their migration will answer we cannot tell as yet; for as soon as they can fly, the tar is no barrier to them. But thousands, or millions rather, *may* perish for lack of subsistence before they become fledged.

PREMIUM LIST OF THE VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We devote a considerable part of this number to the premium list of the Virginia State Agricultural Society. It will be found on examination to be somewhat more extensive than the very liberal schedules heretofore offered at our meetings. The amount of premiums in nearly all cases is somewhat less, but the subjects are greater. Some things which it was thought expedient to encourage at other exhibitions are omitted now because they are introduced and there is no longer occasion to reward them in this way: others, for the same reason, are included in this present schedule.

TO POST MASTERS AND OTHERS.

A GOOD TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

There are doubtless a large number of Farmers in Virginia and elsewhere, who desire and would like to have a *good Agricultural paper*; and who are laboring under great disadvantages in consequence of not having one to refer to for valuable improvements in Agricultural science, &c. To such we offer the "Southern Planter" on trial, upon the following terms for *six months only*, ending with the December number, viz: 1 copy, 50 cents; Clubs of 6 for \$2,50; 13 for \$5,00; 20 for \$7,50; 28 for \$10,00. At each Post Office in the State, Clubs might be formed with little effort, and with profit to those who undertake to get them up. Send forward the dimes and you shall be richly repaid.

AGENCIES.

We are frequently asked why we do not appoint Agents for our paper at such and such places. To all such enquirers we answer, that we have found the system of employing paid Agents to result unsatisfactorily both to ourselves and our subscribers, with whom we are frequently thrown in collision, in consequence of the neglect or inefficiency of such Agents. We may have been unfortunate in our selection.

The low price at which the paper is published—(our advertising sheet alone, for which our subscribers pay nothing, is worth to them in valuable information more than the amount of their subscription)—does not justify our employing any. We have, therefore, determined to abandon their employment altogether, except in the collection of arrearages due from old subscribers, and in the formation of Clubs. We hereby authorize any one whom subscribers are willing to trust, to take subscriptions at our Club rates, and on receipt of the money (at which time only our liability to such subscribers will commence), we will forward the papers. Subscribers so obtained to be ours after the first year.

Persons disposed to act in this capacity, we refer to our six months proposition to be found in the columns of this number.

We here state that our friend, F. N. WATKINS, Esq. of Farmville, who is actuated purely by a love of the cause, is our authorized Agent to receive subscriptions, make collections, and grant receipts on account of this paper.

GENERAL NOTICE.

In accordance with the notice given in a previous number of this paper, we commence from this date to drop from our list, all subscribers who are in arrears for three years or more, and shall continue to do so until the first of January next, at which time we intend to drop all who are then in arrears for two years and upwards. But in doing so we do not intend to relinquish our right to collect our dues from such delinquents, but shall send out their accounts regularly or place them in the hands of Agents for collection. We do not design to adopt *strictly* the *cash system*, but we desire to approach as near to it as possible, and wish our "Terms" which are printed conspicuously in every paper to be understood by *all* our subscribers. They are as follows:

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per annum, or ONE DOLLAR *only*, if paid in *advance*. Six copies for FIVE DOLLARS; Thirteen copies for TEN DOLLARS—to be paid invariably in *advance*; and to them we mean strictly to adhere with this variation only, subscribers who owe for two years, or \$2,50 and remit, \$5 will be credited for the two years of arrearages and three years in advance. We think no one who intends to pay can object to this arrangement.

THE TEMPERANCE JOURNAL.

This is the title of a new weekly paper published in this city by the Rev. S. D. Hopkins, Editor. As its name indicates, it is devoted to the advocacy and promotion of the Temperance cause. We welcome its advent into the newspaper world and wish it success. The Prospectus will be found below.

PROSPECTUS.

The VIRGINIA TEMPERANCE JOURNAL will be issued weekly in the city of Richmond, and be mailed to subscribers at *one dollar a year*, invariably in advance.

As its name implies, it will be strictly a "*Temperance Journal*," devoted to the advocacy of Temperance, on the "moral suasion" principle, while its columns shall be open to the discussion of all questions connected with Temperance, which will, in any way, promote the interest of the cause.

It will contain such *items* of foreign and local news as may be considered of importance to its patrons; and reports of markets, corrected weekly.

And to enable us to furnish the Journal at

the low price of one dollar a year, one page will be given up to advertisements.

All communications, whether intended for insertion in the *Journal* or containing names of subscribers and remittances, must be addressed to the Editor.

Temperance men throughout the State are respectfully and urgently requested to act as agents in procuring subscribers for the *Journal*.

The first regular number will be issued soon after three thousand or more subscribers are reported to the Editor.

Newspapers friendly to the cause of Temperance will confer a favor upon many of their patrons by giving the above an insertion, and such notice as they may think it deserves.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Southern Planter offers to advertisers one of the best mediums which this State affords of reaching the Farmers of VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, where it has a large subscription list, and of the other Southern and Western States, where it is extensively circulated. Those who take it are substantial men who live in the country; the best customers to every trade,—the very class whom advertisers desire to reach. To BOARDING SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES, to the MERCHANT, the MECHANIC, the HOTEL KEEPER, the DRUGGIST, the DENTIST, the NURSERYMAN, and in short, to all who have LANDS, or any thing to sell or anything to make known, the “Southern Planter” is recommended with confidence not only on account of the substantial character of those who subscribe to it, but likewise by the fact that possessing the additional advantage of being printed in Book form and Stitched, it is therefore more apt to be preserved than an ordinary newspaper, and gives to advertisers a better chance of keeping themselves before the people.

The increased business of this department of the “Planter” since it has been undertaken, proves that those who have tried it, find it to their interest to encourage this enterprise.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be inserted at the following rates:—For each square of ten lines, first insertion, One Dollar; each continuance Seventy-five Cents. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements out of the City must be accompanied with the money to insure their insertion.

BEST METHOD OF USING GUANO ON CORN.

BUCKINGHAM Co., Va. }
June 11th, 1856. }

Messrs. Editors.—From several years experience with Guano upon the corn crop, I think I can probably give you some ideas that may be beneficial to your numerous readers.

In the year 1854, I used guano upon corn land as follows, viz:

First experiment.—I sowed the guano broad-cast, turned it in with a two horse plow, then laid off the rows 5 feet, and dropt the corn 2 feet apart and covered it with the harrow.

Second experiment—flushed the land, laid off the rows as above, sowed the guano in the row, dropt the corn, and covered as before.

Third—flushed the land, and planted the corn with no guano, at the same distance as in the other two lots.

As soon as the corn got large enough to weed, I ran the little dagant plow as close as I could to the corn and turned the dirt from it, following with the hoes thinning and putting a little dirt to the corn. As soon as I got over I turned back where I first commenced throwing the dirt off, and threw one trip to the corn. When I got to the lot that had no guano, I sowed the same quantity broadcast, that I had previously sowed on the other lots, before throwing the dirt to the corn, following with the plow throwing the dirt to the corn immediately after sowing the guano. As soon as I got over with one furrow, I turned back and plowed out the whole row. I done no more work to it. It all had the same work and the same chance every way. But the last lot that had the guano applied when throwing the dirt back, made more corn than both of the others together.

When I commenced throwing the dirt to the corn, I thought that the first two lots that had been guanoed would make four times the corn to either lot that could be made on the other. The stalk looked large and thrifty, while the corn that had no guano up to that time was small and yellow.

But the first lots began to give back just as the ear was making.

While the other lot that had the guano last, was at that time in a rapid growth, and

had larger ears at gathering time the first two lots had nothing but nubbins.

I tried the same experiment last year, and the result was the same. I would recommend sowing the guano on the corn broad-cast, when laying it by, as the best method of using it. It makes a good crop of corn, and helps the crop of wheat also.

Yours, Respectfully,
A Citizen of Buckingham.

DEVON BULL.

FOR sale, a Bull of good size and form, about 16 months old, bred by the late Hon. C. P. Holcomb, got by Imported "South Moulton." Price \$100. Address, DR. P. B. PENDLETON, TOLERSVILLE, Louisa County, Va. July 1, 1856.

**Farm wanted to Rent or take on Shares,
By an experienced Dairy-man.**

A small Farm in the vicinity of Richmond. Any person desirous of entering into such an arrangement, will please communicate with the subscriber by mail at Washington City.
July, 1856. 3t

LEWIS BAILY.

**McKINNEY & DUPUY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RICHMOND, VA.**

PAY particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, WHEAT, FLOUR, &c., and make liberal advances on produce in hand.
July 1856.—1y*

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LIST OF PAYMENTS.

All persons who have made payments early enough to be entered, and whose names do not appear in the following receipt list, are requested to give immediate notice of the omission, in order that the correction may be made in the next issue:

From 23rd May to June 30.

Ro Moore, Jan	57	7 00	J L Chamberlain, Jan 1857,	2 25	Ro Allen, Sept 1857	5 00
E Paxton, June	"	3 50	R Greene, Jan 1857	1 20	C Proctor, Jan 1857	2 00
W H Spiller, " 56	"	4 17	S S Myers, Jan 1857	1 00	G Coleman, March 1856	2 50
Dr T P Shields, Jan 57	"	1 00	J V Hobson, June 1857	1 00	R F Coleman, Jan 1856	5 00
P. F. Boisseau, " " 57	"	1 00	Wm Snoddy, July 1856	1 75	W G Fretwell, July 1856	1 00
Jos Mann, " " " 57	"	2 00	Thos N Davis, May 1857	1 00	J Spindle, Jan 1857	1 00
W A Turner, " " " 57	"	1 00	J D Watts, Jan 1857	2 00	R M Higgins, Jan 1855	1 50
Jno F Wiley, " " " 57	"	1 00	W S Wilson, June 1856	5 00	G W Kemper, Jr, Jan 1857	2 00
Geo Rives, July	"	2 25	S Lambert, July 1856	8 00	J G Hurst, July 1856	2 00
Wm M Wade, Jan	"	58	A J Bracy, Jan 1857	1 00	E H Flournoy, March 1857	1 00
W H Sanford, " 62	"	5 00	H S Hathaway, Jan 1857	1 00	R W Flournoy, June 1857	1 00
A Burton, " 57	"	1 00	A Muirhead, Jan 1857	2 25	W G Flournoy, July 1857	1 00
Jno W Barker, " " " 57	"	1 00	J Carr, July 1856	5 00	Laney Jones, Jan 1857	2 25
C N Meriwether, " 56	"	1 00	Wm Appleberry, Jan 1857	1 00	R E Borum, Jan 1857	1 00
Jno T Bronaugh, " 57	"	2 00	Ro W Morris, Sept 1856	2 50	Dr P Hales, Jan 1858	10 00
Jas Dryden, June	"	2 25	Maj J B White, Jan 1858	2 50	Jos S Spengler, Jan 1857	1 00
R Grigsby, " " " 57	"	1 00	B G Dunlap, July 1856	3 00	W Hawkins, Jan 1857	3 00
S S Gresham, Mar	"	1 00	J J Grantham, April 1857	1 00	C S Gay, Jan 1857	1 00
G Flippo, July	"	1 00	S Brockman, Oct 1856	5 00	A Ganaway, June 1856	2 61
E W Massey, Jan	"	1 00	W Downman, Jan 1856	1 00	J B Townley, Jan 1859	2 00
Ro Wilson, July	"	1 00	H L Towles, Jan 1858	8 00	Col J Fuqua, Jan 1859	2 25
R Stokes, Aug	"	1 00	Col S Downing, Jan 1856	2 25	Geo Fleming, Sep 1856	2 25
W P Mosely, Jan	"	2 00	Col S Gresham, Jan 1856	4 75	J W Bellfield, Jan 1857	2 25
W S Wallace, June 1856,	"	2 50	Jos P Flippo, Jan 1856,	4 75	Jas Dolin, July 1856	5 00
G W Pettit, Jan 1855,	"	2 25	W Henderson, Jan 1856	1 00	F Erny, June 1856	3 75
R K Fitzhugh, July 1856,	"	1 25	W Eustace, Jan 1856	2 25	J C Holland, Jan 1857	2 00
H Perkins, Jan	"	11 00	J H Chowning, Jan 1856	2 50	D W K Bowles, Jan 1857	4 75
N Talley, Jan 1854	"	2 50	J W Gresham, Jan 1856	3 50	Anderson Hughes, Jan 1857	3 50
S D Morton, Jan 1857	"	1 00	N Spriggs, April 1856	3 50	R H Boston, Sept 1856	1 00
Thos Daniel, June 1856	"	50	A D Martin, Jan 1857	1 00	W G Clark, Jan 57	2 25

Jno D Johnson, Sep 1856	2 50	A Gills, Jan 1857	1 00	W D Cabell, Jan 1857	1 00
B W Sneed, Sep 1856	2 50	H Johnson, Dec 1856	3 75	Geo Chambers, Sep 1856	2 50
Jos Payne, June 1856	3 00	E Gilliam, Sept 1856	2 00	Dr Watson, Jan 1857	3 50
T H Tutwiler, Jan 1857	8 50	W A Castleman, July 1856	3 00	Win S Perry, July 1856	5 00
B J Flannagan, Sep 1856	6 00	E C McGehee, Jan 1857	3 00	Thos A Keith, July 1856	1 25
R A Noel, Sep 1856	3 75	W Robertson, Jan 1856	3 75	A White, Jan 1857	2 25
M Barber, June 1857	1 00	Jos Mann, Jan 1857	1 00	B Lewis, Jan 1856	7 50
Geo Pannill, Jr, Jan 1857	3 50	G W Ball, Sept 1856	2 50	T M Seawell, Jan 1857	6 00
Thos O Soyers, Jan 1860	4 00	G A Garth, July 1856	3 00	Geo C Gilmer, Sep 1856	3 00
E J Thompson, Jan 1857	1 00	S Heiskell, July 1856	7 50	D G Smith, June 1856	1 00
B Vaughan, May 1857	2 00	G Haythe, Sept 1858	5 00	J R Barksdale, Jan 1857	1 00
P T Johnson, Jan 1857	1 00	Win W Alvis, Jan 1857	1 00	Jno T Johns, Sep 1856	3 75
F Grayson, Jan 1857	1 00	Win Nace, July 1856	4 25	N Talley, Jan 1857	1 00
Jas Garland, Jan 1858	3 00	Dani Hatcher, Jan 1857	1 00	Geo Hankins, July 1858	5 00
Geo Blane, Jan 1856	1 00	Wm Mathews, Jan 1857	1 00	Jos Walker, June 1857	5 00
W P Tucker, Jan 1857	1 00	Jno D Brown, Jan 1857	1 00	J W Hamlet, June 1856	3 75
W A Turpin, Dec 1856	1 00	E Davis, July 1858	3 00	H Z Shackleford, April 1857	1 00
Jno Tyler, Jan 1857	1 00	Jno Gibson, June 1857	6 00	T J Valentine, Jan 1857	1 00
Jno D Turner, July 1856	4 00	Henry Mackay, June 1857	4 75	T K Miller, July 1856	3 75
J P Taliaferro, Jan 1857	2 25	C E Kent, Jan 1857	3 00	J R Eggleston, Mar 1857	4 75
Dr J W Gantt, Jan 1857	2 25	B H Benton, Jan 1857	4 75	T D Quarles, Jan 1857	1 00
Jno Andrews, Nov 1856	1 00	W D Southall, July 1857	1 00	W Waddy, Oct 1856	6 25
Woods, Garth, July 1856	6 25	Wm P Hawkins, Jan 1856	6 00	M H Miller, Jan 1857	2 25
W Garth, Jan 1857	6 00	D R Hopkins, July 1856	5 00	J Cunningham, Jr, July 1857	1 00
Jno L Marye, Jan 1857	8 50	T T Saunders, Jan 1860	10 00	A R Givens, July 1856	3 75
Jas M Brown, Oct 1858	5 00	D Rice, Jan 1858	2 00	R R Sims, Jan 1858	7 25
R R Barton, Jan 1858	1 00	Dr G R Calhoun, July 1857	1 00	Ro Drake, July 1857	1 00
E S Tutwiler, April 1855	4 00	Jas Dickerson, Jan 1856	1 00	E W Eggleston, Jan 1858	2 50
J B Strong, Jan 1857	1 00	W Webb, April 1856	2 25	W F Plunkett, July 1855	2 50
Jno H Wilmore, May 1856	5 00	J B McCarty,	1 00	Thos McCarkle, June 1856	1 25
Geo Sturdivant, June 1857	1 00	G B A McCarty, Jan 1856	2 25	N B Gay, Sep 1856	2 50
Dr J L Jones, Jan 1857	1 00	E R Pullen, Jan 1856	4 75	N A Holman Sep 1856	1 00
D Burkheart, April 1857	4 00	R C Belfield, Jan 1856	3 50	J L Dupuy, Sept 1856	2 50
Jacob Kagey, July 1856	2 50	W P Vanness, Jan 1857	1 00	J I T Handley, Jan 1857	1 00
F Leeler, Jan 1857	1 00	P T Lomax, March 1856	2 25	Jos A Flippo, Jan 1857	1 00
M C Wells, Jan 1857	2 25	Wm English, Jan 1856	3 50	Jos A Flippo, Jan 1857	4 75
Jno Jacob, Jan 1857	1 00	J D Belfield, June 1856	1 00	G W Harris, Jan 1857	2 25
G Wilson, May 1857	2 25	H Chandler, Sep 1856	4 75	J M Trevillian, Jan 1857	3 50
W Fuqua, Jan 1857	2 00	J H Sandford, May 1856	3 50	J S Pendleton, Jan 1857	2 00
J S Hardaway, Jan 1858	2 00	J Critcher, Jan 1856	6 00	S W Washington, July 1856	3 75
U Terrill, July 1856	1 00	F W Cox, July 1856	2 25	R B Tuggle, June 1857	1 00
J J Gravatt, March 1857	2 25	B Walker, Sep 1856	6 00	G N Crowler, Jan 1856	1 00
D Shaw, July 1856	7 50	Jno E Johnson, Jan 1857	1 00	Jno Faulkner, Jan 1858	3 00
A A Campbell, July 1857	1 00	P L Burruss, July 1857	1 00	B Garland, Jan 1856	11 25
B C Jones, Jan 1858	1 00	J G Bootwright, July 1857	1 00	J D Ricks, July 1856	3 75
Ro Jackson, Dec 1856	} 5	F N Taliaferro, Jan 1857	1 00	E G Adams, May 1856	1 00
Jno Sanders, " "		E P Talley, Jan 1857	2 25	Thos Leigh, Jan 1856	1 00
S D Sanders, " "		D R Fielder, July 1856	2 25	T White, Jan 1857	4 75
D B Sanders, " "		Genl A Brown, Jan 1857	1 00	G Canada, Jan 1857	2 50
R W Sanders, " "		T Durrett, Jan 1857	4 00	Wm King, Jan 1857	4 00
Adam Sanders, " "		David Lee, Jan 1857	1 00	Joel Wright, Jan 1859	5 00
J S Cowherd, Jan 1857	1 00	J G Cecil,	1 00	Whiting Davies, July 1856	8 75
Danl. Wilson, Sept 1856	2 00	A K Shepard, Jan 1857	3 00	C N Meriwether, Jan 1857	1 25
R G Bibb, Jan 1857	1 00	Dr S S Henley, Jan 1857	3 00	Jos A Nunn, Jan 1858	2 00
W H Goode, Jan 1857	1 00	Dr R Harrison, Jan 1858	2 00	G H Flagg, Jan 1857	4 00
Brax. Garlick, July 1858	2 00	W M Bagley, July 1856	1 00	Jno W Keeve, Jan 1857	2 00
Jno O Massie, Jan 1857	1 00	Jas B Rawlings, July 1857	5 00	R E Lewis, Jan 1857	1 00
B Sneed, Jan 1856	1 00	Jas D Coleman, April 1857	2 25	R P Atkinson, Jan 1857	1 00
D M George, Jan 1857	2 25	Elizb B Ambler, June 1857	1 00	Hume Field, Mar 1857	1 00
J L Maury, Jan 1857	3 50	S B Seward, Jan 1858	5 00	E G Scott, May 1858	5 00
T F Nelson, Nov, 1856	1 00	Ro H Richardson, June 1857	1 00	R F Omohondru, Sep 1856	2 50
Thos M Cockle, June 1855	2 00	Lewis Bailey, Jan 1858	3 00	R Pitzer, Jan 1856	6 25
T Bridgforth, May 1856	1 00	Dr W H Decourcy, June '57	1 00	R W N Noland, Jan 1859	3 50
W P Browne, Jan 1857	1 00	F P Holcomb, Sep 1856	3 75	A Foster, Oct 1857	1 00
O W Kean, Jan 1856	6 25	D Wilkinson, June 1857	1 00	Wm Tompkins, Oct 1856	1 00
J T Baughan, Jan 1857	2 00	Alex Faison, Jan 1857	4 75		

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Charlotte. } { Richmond,

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July 1 1856—1y*

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Balcony Falls,

July 1st—th

Rockbridge Co., Va.

J. MONTGOMERY'S Rockaway Wheat Fans,
for sale by

WILLIAM PALMER.

July 1st—2t

HARVEST TOOLS AND MACHINERY FOR 1856.



To the Farmers and Planters of Virginia and North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN—We have furnished many of you with machinery and implements for the past twelve years, during which time many valuable improvements have been made; and being at the present time probably the largest manufacturers of

FARM IMPLEMENTS

IN THE WORLD, it is unnecessary for us to say that we feel a great interest, and watch closely all the new inventions in our line of business. As not more than one in ten of the new inventions can be called improvement, we shall not offer to you any articles that have not been thoroughly tested and found to be valuable improvements. The machinery and tools we offer you are manufactured at our Factory in Baltimore, and are made of the best materials and in the best manner, and as we have greater facilities for manufacturing than any other house, we are able to sell on as *at least as good terms*. It is unnecessary for us to mention to you the great losses and inconvenience you are likely to suffer by purchasing machinery that is hawked and peddled about the country, and when repairs are needed must be sent to Illinois, New York or Massachusetts at an expense of nearly equal to the original cost.

We think we have for the coming harvest all of the latest improvements in

REAPERS, MOWERS, HORSE-POWER, THRESHERS, &c.

that are really valuable, and we can certainly please any one who will give us a call.

Among our stock will be found

BURRALL'S AND MANNY'S REAPERS, both of which have been very much improved. Also our *Premium Wrought-Iron Railway Horse-Power and Iron Cylinder Thresher,*

which are not equalled for a Two Horse Machine. We have also the latest improvement in Sweep Horse-power, for 4, 6, 8 or 10 horses, and warranted.

For further particulars, see Catalogue for 1856, which will be sent you per mail on application to

E. WHITMAN & CO.,

63 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

July 1, 1856—1y

A thorough bred Stallion For Sale.

For sale, at a low price, the thorough bred Horse, John Bell—a sure foal getter, Of him C. F. M. Noland of Arkansas writes: "I raised 'John Bell,' Boston is his sire. The Pedigree of Boston has been published a dozen times in the Register and Spirit. The dam of John Bell was Lilly—she by Eclipse out of Garland by Duroe. Garland was the dam of Port Boy, (the Northern Champion when Bascomb beat him), Fauquier and Suffolk. I run John Bell as one of the very best bred horses in America. Lilly's Pedigree at full length has been published in the Register and Spirit."

This Horse is now ten or eleven years old, and in fine health: He is the getter of large fine colts, and can be bought at a very low price for a horse of his blood.

Address Ed. Southern Planter
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The Great Southern Hat and Cap Manufactory and Depot.

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No. 81, Main Street, Richmond Va.

MANUFACTURER of HATS and CAPS on the largest scale, and in every possible variety, and Importer of North American and European FURS, HATS, CAPS, PLUSHES, TRIMMINGS, and all other articles belonging to the Trade, is always supplied with a splendid stock of Goods, for Wholesale and Retail, which in quality and quantity cannot be excelled by any other house in the South. His manufacturing arrangements are of the completest kind, and his facilities for supplying country merchants at the shortest notice cannot be surpassed.

July 1856—1y

AMELIA ACADEMY.

The 24th Session of this Institution will open on Oct. 1st, 1856, and close August 1st, 1857.

Terms per Session of 10 Months.

Board and Tuition, \$200; \$100 payable Oct 1st, and \$100 March 1st. The course of studies is preparatory for the University of Virginia, and the text books generally the same. The Principal treats his Pupils as members of his family, and aims at their improvement in all respects.

For further particulars see Catalogue of Amelia Academy for 1856.

Direct Lodore P. O., Amelia.

WM. H. HARRISON.

July 1856—4t

Three Tracts of Land for Sale.

I WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE THREE TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Buckingham; in the lower end of the county, and immediately in the neighborhood of the Female Institute, containing Five Hundred Acres, two hundred of which is in original forest growth, lies well, well watered, and in an agreeable neighborhood; one Tract in the upper end of the county containing Three Hundred Acres, about fifty acres of creek low grounds upon the same, nearly all in original forest growth, and well timbered, and uncommonly well watered and abounding in springs of the very best order; one other Tract, containing Seven Hundred and Fifty Acres, heavily timbered, well watered, and nearly all in original forest growth.

Presuming that no person would like to purchase without first viewing the land, I decline giving a detailed description of the same—inviting all persons wishing to purchase to call upon me and judge for themselves, as I am determined to sell, and will sell a great bargain in the above lands.

June 1—4t

ROBERT MOORE.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

No. 7.

ADVERTISING SHEET.

JULY, 1856.

THE LAW JOURNAL.

Shall the first attempt to establish a legal periodical at the South be the last?

J. W. RANDOLPH, *Bookseller, Richmond,*

Has given the lawyers of Virginia and other Southern States an opportunity of deciding that question, and now is the time for all who feel an interest in the success of the work to subscribe. The first number is just out, and here is the verdict of the "press."

It is gotten up in handsome style. The editor, A. B. Guigon, Esq., a young member of the bar of this city, whose ability and industry are abundantly proved by the first number.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

We hail the advent of this Journal as an epoch in the jurisprudence of the South.—*Wheeling Intelligencer*.

We can say with entire candor, that we believe it worthy the support of the legal fraternity.—*Savannah (Daily) Journal*.

It is a work superior in every respect to any of the Northern Law periodicals with which we are deluged, and should take precedence of them.—*Norfolk Herald*.

Members of the Bar say "if you can sustain the Journal as the present number presents itself it must become indispensable to the bar." We intend to do it.

Private Correspondence of Henry Clay.

Octavo Volume of 650 Pages. Price—To Subscribers \$2 50.

This work contains 600 letters, embracing besides Mr. Clay's letters from Madison, Monroe, Marshall, Crawford, Webster, Taylor, Brooke, Lafayette, and other distinguished men.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

A History of the Political Campaign in Virginia, in 1855; with a Portrait and Sketch of the Life of Gov. Wise. Price \$2 50.

Notice from the Examiner.

It is not only a valuable book of reference and depository of facts and arguments for the Democratic politician; but a most interesting picture and history of that celebrated campaign. It contains also an appendix, compiling much documentary information in regard to the prominent questions now before the people of the Union.

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Books published and all kinds of printing executed with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RANDOLPH,
121 Main St., Richmond, Va.

“MANIPULATED GUANO.”

(COPY RIGHT SECURED.)

By JOHN S. REESE, Baltimore, Md.

The attention of those interested in Agriculture is invited to the following account of the above *Guano*, wherein the grounds upon which it is recommended to the farmers and planters of the country are briefly set forth.

This *guano* is offered to Agriculturists, to accomplish that which no *guano* or other concentrated fertilizer has accomplished—namely, that of making a permanent improvement of the soil, and at the same time, giving an immediate return to the consumer.

The remarkable effects of *Peruvian Guano* in producing a rapid and luxuriant growth are known to every farmer. And it is equally well known that its pre-eminence over every other fertilizer in this particular, is attributable to its *ammonia*, which *nature* has combined in a variety of forms so perfectly adapted to its use, but *ammonia* is *evanescent* in its nature, and hence the fact that the effect of *Peruvian Guano* is limited to the crop to which it is applied. While the value of *ammonia*, as found ONLY in *Peruvian Guano* is fully conceded, it will not be denied that the *phosphate of lime* as found in bone and *Phosphatic Guanoes* is equally essential to the development of every cereal crop. While a permanent improvement can not be expected from *Peruvian Guano* from the nature of its valuable element (*ammonia*) and the limited quantity of *Phosphate Lime* it contains, a no less difficulty exists in the use of the *Phosphatic Guano* and bones, because of their insolubility and the coarseness of their particles, together with the fact that they contain no *ammonia*. Hence, though bones and *Phosphatic Guanoes*, improve the soil, their effect is slow and gradual. But present effect is what is desired.

The effect of *ammonia* as a fertilizer, according to the best authority, is that of a stimulant, and solvent. It stimulates the plant to a rapid growth, and aids the solution of the *Phosphates* and other mineral elements of the soil; as such its great importance is obvious, when judiciously applied; but it is certain that it cannot render a soil permanently fertile, because of its *evanescent* nature, and because its great stimulating effect would prohibit the use of it in sufficient quantities to make it available for future crops.

Phosphate of lime is permanent in its nature, and may be applied to soils in any quantity, without being subject to any loss other than that of actual consumption by the plant, hence any quantity which may remain in the soil, is available for future crops.

Peruvian Guano contains 16 per cent., of *ammonia* and 25 to 30 per cent. of *phosphates*. When it is remembered that one crop of wheat from an acre requires more *Phosphate Lime* than is contained in ten hundred pounds of *Peruvian Guano*, it becomes plain that the quantity in *Peruvian Guano* is too small, and that on that account its effect is limited to the present crop. From these considerations, it follows that to obtain a sufficiency of *Phosphate Lime* from *Peruvian Guano* to permanently improve the soil, double the quantity must be applied, at the expense of the *ammonia*, which (*ammonia*) would be useless if not injurious. Now if a *Guano* could be had containing these two valuable elements in equivalent proportions, that is with less *ammonia*, and double the quantity or more of *Phosphates*, a great desideratum would be obtained. In a *guano* of this kind the *ammonia* would aid the solution of the *Phosphate of Lime*, and thus place it in a condition to be immediately appropriated by the plant.

The obvious want of such a *guano* has suggested the practice, which prevails to some extent, of mixing *Peruvian* and *phosphatic Guanoes* together; but this will not answer the purpose, for several plain reasons. First, a *uniform mixture* cannot be made by the farmer. Secondly, if it could, the end desired

would not be obtained. A uniform mixture is not only required, but there must be a *minute combination of particles* before chemical action takes place.

No artificial fertilizer can be made to answer the purposes of such a *guano*. The secret of nature's manipulations, by which these valuable elements are combined, and so perfectly adapted to their use, is not revealed. Convinced of this fact, and to meet the wants of such a *guano*, this article is offered.

The result is obtained by combining the best *Peruvian*, (a damaged or inferior article cannot be used,) with the richest *Phosphatic Guanoes*, by which means the *ammonia* is diminished, and the *phosphates* largely increased.

The *guanoes* are manipulated by a process entirely new, by which they are rendered as *uniformly*, as *intimately* and perfectly integrated, as if the article was taken from the original deposit in the condition it is offered. Every particle of the one is brought into the closest possible union with the other, so that when applied to the soil, a mutual action takes place, by which the *Phosphate of Lime* is rendered soluble by the action of the *Ammonia*, and thus placed in a condition to be immediately assimilated by the plant; and the *Ammonia* on the contrary is rendered more permanent by the reverse action of the *Phosphate of Lime*. By the manipulation of this process, another and great advantage is obtained; the article is presented in the form of a fine powder, being entirely free from the hard particles which are so objectionable in all *guanoes*; and these lumps in *Peruvian Guano* are frequently the richest in *Ammonia*, but their value is lost to a considerable extent by the consumer's inability to put them in a proper condition for use.

No comparison can be made between this article and any manufactured fertilizer. It not only contains more of the elements, but they are the elements as they exist in the *best guanoes*, and hence are not liable to the variations which are sometimes the result of *manufacturing processes*. The prejudice therefore which justly exists among the consumers of *guano* against manufactured fertilizers, cannot weigh against this article, as it is nothing else than the *ammonia* and *phosphates* combined, as they are handed to us by *nature* in the forms of the *best guanoes*, to meet an obvious want that cannot be obtained in any other way. It is offered entirely free from any thing like disguise (its name telling exactly what it purports to be), from an honest conviction and a clear consciousness, that it will prove a saving to the farmer, with an equal immediate return, and a far more permanent benefit, than can be obtained by the use of any *guano* known in the market. The theory upon which it is offered will not be gainsayed, and experience has proved its value.

The manipulated *guano* is offered in two forms, designated with the marks No. 1 and No. 2. The No. 1 is warranted to contain over 8 per cent. of *Ammonia*, and from 45 to 50 per cent. of *Phosphate of Lime*, and is sold at \$45 per ton of 2000 pounds. The No. 2 is warranted to contain by analysis, over 5½ per cent. of *Ammonia*, and from 50 to 55 per cent. of *Bone Phosphate of Lime*, and is sold at \$40 per ton of 2000 pounds. Every bag is stenciled with the name of the article, and the name of the manipulator with the mark of No. 1 or No. 2. The price of the “*Manipulated Guano*” will be governed by the market price of *Peruvian*. A decline in one will be followed by a corresponding decline in the other.

The use of this article cannot be regarded as an experiment, for the elements which give value to it are known. If it contain what it is represented to contain, and we defy the contrary to be shown, it needs no experiment to prove its value.

The advantages this *guano* possesses over *Peruvian*, and consequently over all other, are the following: First, it is cheaper; secondly, it is more permanent in effect, inasmuch as it contains double the quantity of mineral elements; thirdly, the product of grain will be greater, better developed and heavier, because it af-

fords an *abundance* of the element which forms the grain, which is not the case with Peruvian; fourthly, it is in a condition for immediate use, being in the form of a fine powder, thus saving to the consumer the trouble, difficulty and expense of its preparation.

The *Manipulated Guano*, though made and tried for two years, with the best results, was only offered to the public late in the Spring. Since then it has met with unprecedented favour from the farmers of this and the adjoining States. It carries with it the conviction of its merit.

Sufficient time has not elapsed to receive reports of its action upon the Spring crops, we have received one however from Mr. Wm. Alford, of Philadelphia, having an estate near Denton, Md., a gentleman with whom we have no personal acquaintance, and from whom we have not solicited a report. We take the liberty to append it with a resolution passed by a Guano Convention held in Frederick, Md., on May, 27th ult. Mr. Alford says: "It was reported to me two weeks ago, that the corn on which your proposed (*Manipulated*) Guano was used, was four inches ahead of that upon which same quantity of pure Peruvian was used. The latter was *plowed* in with plaster. Yours was harrowed in by itself. Have no comparative report since."

June 16, 1856.

RESOLUTION PASSED AT FREDERICK, MD.

"Resolved, That we have listened with pleasure to the statement made by Mr. Reese, in reference to his combination of Phosphatic and Peruvian Guano, and believe that it is based upon correct and approved principles; and judging from the sample exhibited, that it possesses many advantages, not only being *richer in Phosphate of Lime* and containing a sufficient quantity of ammonia, but the fine state of its preparation, renders it very desirable for immediate use, which together with the price, commends it to the trial and use of farmers generally."

A pamphlet containing a more elaborate account will be forwarded to any one addressing the undersigned.

Orders and letters of inquiry addressed to the undersigned, will meet with attention.

JOHN S. REESE,

Office No. 10 Exchange Buildings, Baltimore, Md.

\$500, \$1,000, \$1,500 and \$2,000.

The above sums have been, and are now made per annum.

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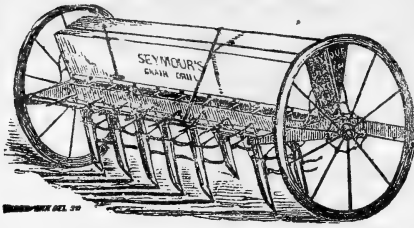
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July 1856—1y

SEYMOUR'S IMPROVED PATENT
GRAIN DRILL.

THIS Machine is capable of sowing all coarse grain and all fine seed commonly sown by Farmers, from corn and peas down to the smallest seed, such as clover, timothy and other grass seeds, either broadcast or in Drills, and while it is the best Drill for wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c., it is just the thing to drill in fine dry fertilizers before putting in the seed—or, these fertilizers may be mixed with the seed, and all deposited in the ground together.

Its reputation has been in advance of all other drills for the last six years, in the State of New York, and it has six times taken the first prize bestowed on Grain Drills by the Agricultural Society of that State, including the highest prize and diploma, at the great trial of implements made by that Society at Geneva, in 1852. It is one of the most simple in its construction and machinery, as well as the most convenient and durable of all Drills; and without disparaging others, it is believed to be better adapted to the various purposes for which such a machine is wanted, than any other implement known in America; and its value is greatly increased from the fact that it is converted into a Broadcast Sowing Machine, merely by removing the drill teeth and conducting tubes, which can easily be done in five minutes. A recent improvement which prevents the shrinking and swelling of the wood from affecting the correctness of its operation, also adds much to its value.

Another and still more recent improvement called,

SEYMOUR'S GUANO ATTACHMENT,

Is expressly intended to meet the wants of those who wish to drill fine fertilizers into the ground with the grain, but prefer to keep such fertilizers in separate compartments till discharged from the box, when both seed and fertilizers will pass together through the same drill tubes into the ground. There is therefore but little room for those who are well posted in relation to grain drills, to doubt that this is the cheapest, as well as the

BEST GRAIN DRILL IN THE WORLD!

They are usually made with nine teeth, eight inches apart. The wheels are high, and the draught so light for a team, that those with only seven teeth are now seldom ordered, while there is an increasing demand for those with eleven teeth; therefore those with nine and eleven teeth are the only sizes kept on hand—but any

other size, and those with teeth any other distance apart, will be made to order.

The Machinery is remarkably simple, permanent and easily kept in repair, and all the parts are so clearly presented to the view of the operator, that he can readily see if anything is not correct; and the grain falls from the seed box to the tubes (a space of several inches,) in full view, so that in passing over a field, he may be constantly assured that the seed is deposited as designed.

The teeth are all placed in one rank, unless ordered to be put in two ranks. It is believed by those who have made experiments, and given the subject their careful attention, that the evils caused by lumps, stones, &c., being thrown by the teeth in the hind rank into the furrows made by the teeth in the front rank, are in most cases far greater than the advantages gained. This fact has induced the inventor to construct his double-ranked drill so that the teeth can all be placed in one rank, at pleasure, thus obviating in this drill the objection to all other two-ranked drills. The price of the drill with teeth in two ranks, is five dollars higher than those with teeth in but one rank.

If required to sow Plaster, Guano, or any other fertilizer, a Feeder should be added, for these are very apt to be damp, and if slightly damp, the Feeder is useful.

If required to sow grass seed, WHILE BRILLING, a light broadcast "seeder" is added, with which any seed, from wheat to the smallest seed, can be sown in front of the drill teeth, and is slightly covered by them. Clover and Timothy mixed is readily sown with this, and it is conveniently gauged to any desired quantity per acre. To convert it into a Horse Hoe, for hoeing drilled grain, a set of Horse Hoes, with shanks, like the shank of the drill teeth. With these additions or "Extras," it is capable of sowing grass seed, hoeing drilled grain, and sowing plaster, ALL AT ONCE. The Machines are designated by number as follows:

No. 1, 9 tooth,	\$90 00
No. 2, do. with Feeder,	96 00
No. 3, do. do. and Grass Seeder,	111 00
No. 4, 11 tooth,	100 00
No. 5, do. with Feeder,	106 00
No. 6, do. do. and Grass Seeder,	121 00
No. 7, 9 tooth, with Guano Attachment,	110 00
No. 8, do do. and Grass Seeder,	120 00

They are made under the superintendence of the patentee and inventor, and we design to make every machine in all respects as it should be, believing it will contribute to our own interest so to do, and that if we put in bad work or poor materials, the injury falls heavier upon ourselves than it can upon the purchaser.

We omit hundreds of certificates and recommendations of the most encouraging nature from the most reliable sources; and for reference will only add the names of the following most reliable gentlemen:

Isaac Newton,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. Hadley,	Dansville, N. Y.

A. Griswold,	Dansville, N. Y.
E. C. Patterson,	Portage, N. Y.
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Welford, Eastham & Co.,	Fredericksburg, Va.
Rob't W. Carter,	do.
Rowlette & Hardy,	Petersburg, Va.
Thos. Branch & Sons,	do.
D. D. T. Moore, Ed. R'l N. Yorker,	Rochester.
H. Munson, P't of 2 Ag. So.,	E. Bloomfield, N. Y.
E. M. Bradley, Sec. of 2 Ag. So.,	do.
Ira Peck, Pres. town Ag. So.,	do.
T. H. Kellog, Jr., Sec. town Ag. So.,	do.
Guy Collins,	do.
N. Steel,	do.
M. Adams,	do.
Dea. Pomeroy,	do.
Luther Munson,	do.
G. North,	do.
H. W. Hamlin,	do.
Moses Eggleston,	do.
Hiram Steel,	do.
Wm. Carter,	do.
F. N. Toby,	do.
Ten Eyck Munson,	do.
J. W. Taylor,	do.
Ferd. Beebe,	do.
Frank Beebe,	do.
Rufus Humphrey,	Victor, N. Y.
M. Norton,	do.
Levi Boughton,	do.
Wm. Boughton,	do.
J. C. Culbertson,	Genesee.
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J. Lattaurette,	Waulden.
S. Howard, Ed. Cultivator,	Boston.
Rev. C. Cory,	Lima, Ia.
E. S. Gilbert,	Moline, Ill.
H. Pitts,	do.
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A. S. Lenoir,	Louden, Tenn.
Col. Castle,	Cheshire.
F. W. Fenner,	Camillus.
S. F. Norton,	Springwater.
B. R. Adams,	Tecumseh, Mich.
E. Boughton,	Battle Creek, do.
D. B. & G. C. Burham,	do. do.
Linus Cone,	Troy, do.
E. Bradley,	Waterford, do.
C. B. Seymour,	Scio, do.
S. G. Patterson,	Marengo, do.
G. Dryer,	do. do.

Printed directions for using accompany each Machine. Those who desire further information will please address the inventor, P. Seymour, or the subscriber, at East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., New York.

feb—tf.

C. H. SEYMOUR.

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EVERY READER will please notice the advertisement descriptive of MR. SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and send for the Printed Catalogue of all our Illustrated Works.

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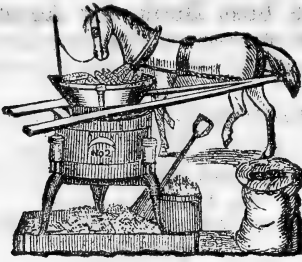
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Pay particular attention to the sale of Wheat, Flour, Tobacco, and all descriptions of produce. Keep on hand a large assortment of Groceries, Genuine Peruvian and Mexican Guano all of which they will furnish on the best terms.

They continue their Wool Depot for grading and selling Wool to which they invite the attention of the Growers in this State.

June 1, 1856.—tf



ROBBINS & BIBB

PROPRIETORS OF

THE BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SCOTT'S PATENT LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILL.

Patented May 16, '54—Copyright secured March 1, '55.

NOTICE.—**LITTLE GIANT.**—Any infringement of the patent of the Little Giant Corn and Cob Crusher, either by selling into our territory, or attempting to infringe the patent, will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

ROBBINS & BIBB,

Light Street, near Pratt, Baltimore.

TOWN AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

LITTLE GIANT.—The subscribers having secured the right from Lyman Scott to manufacture and sell the Corn and Cob Mill, known as the Little Giant, are now prepared to execute promptly, in a thorough workmanlike manner, all orders, wholesale and retail, of said Mills. The reputation won by these Mills for the past year throughout the United States is a sufficient guarantee of its utility and established character. It has cost a large amount of money and labor to bring the Mill to its present state of perfection, and is now offered to the Planters, Stock Feeders and others as a complete article of mechanism, simple and practical in use, durable in construction. It is pronounced by every body to be the most important article of the kind now in use, not only well adapted for grinding cob meal for stock, but grits of fine hominy for the table, &c. The Little Giant received the first premiums at the late Agricultural Fairs of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and other States, and that in the most complimentary manner. These Mills are guaranteed in every respect. The No. 1 Mill is warranted to grind eight bushels of feed per hour with one horse, and offered at the *low price* of \$30, No. 2 Mill at \$40, grinds 10 to 12 bushels per hour, with one horse, No. 3 Mill at \$50 grinds 15 to 18 bushels per hour, and No. 4 Mill at \$60 grinds 20 to 25 bushels per hour with two horses. Less 5 per cent. for cash.

[Extract from a Western Paper.]

THE LITTLE GIANT PATENT CORN AND COB MILL.—We would call the attention of the farming community, or those who have stock to feed or fatten, to the above mill, confident that all who consult economy and practice good husbandry,

will avail themselves of the use of an implement, the merits of which have been tested by leading Agriculturists throughout the Union. "The Little Giant," quoth one of our townsmen, "is no Yankee tool, but begotten in the South-west, at St. Louis, Mo., born and bred in the biggest corn-field of the biggest corn of the great American bottom—hence its natural proclivity and rapacity to chaw up ear corn and to do things wholesale after the western fashion." We notice in the Agricultural papers from that quarter, and all along shore, that the Little Giant has ground its way from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, taking the first premiums at State and County Fairs and Mechanics' Institutes of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, New Jersey and Maryland; and has now got right among the down easters, masticating the hard, flinty corn of that country to their infinite delight and satisfaction.

An Agricultural Improvement of the South-west, that the invention and skill of the East acknowledges superior to any thing of the kind got up, and is sought after by the intelligent discerning farmers of that region, must have substantial merits. Indeed, to commend itself to those who are so well qualified to judge, who from their circumstances and education, are led, if not compelled, to practice an economy in all the operations of the farm, which would appear with us to amount almost to stinginess, must combine advantages that adapts it in the highest degree to meet the purposes intended.

Messrs. ROBBINS & BIBB, of the Baltimore Stove House, 39 Light street, we understand have the patent right for some ten or a dozen States.

BLENHEIM, near Carter's Bridge P. O., }

Albemarle Co. Va., Oct. 5, 1855. }

Messrs. Robbins & Bibb, Baltimore:

Gentlemen—I mentioned to you when in your manufactory last year, that I would give my opinion of the Little Giant Corn and Cob Crusher, after I had made a fair trial of the one sent me, this I now proceed to do, as an act of justice to all interested in its success. I have had it in operation a year and find it quite equal to my anticipations, if not beyond them. With two mules it will crush well upwards of fifteen bushels of corn on the ears in the hour, easy work. If needful it might be made to reach 18. It adds *one-fifth* to the amount of food, to say nothing of the toll saved for grinding at a neighboring mill, four miles off, and the service of a man and a pair of oxen the entire day each trip. Indeed I can safely say, that it has saved me in the last twelve months *four-fold* its cost, with corn at \$5 and \$6 a barrel, sold for in this neighborhood. I intended getting a machine to crush Guano this fall, but was disappointed, and I made an experiment with the Little Giant, and found it to answer admirably. With one horse it ground or crushed 15 to 20 bushels in the hour, and did it well. I shall of course save the price of the crusher. Upon the whole, I regard it as a most efficient and valuable machine; and

with pleasure add my testimony in its favour. How long it will last, is to be proved.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
A. STEVENSON.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

MANSFIELD, Nov. 10, 1855.

Quite an excitement was created here this afternoon, growing out of a contest between corn crushers. It appears that some two weeks since Messrs. Scott & Hedges, of Cincinnati, advertised in the papers of this city that they would give a silver cup to any mill that should grind faster and finer, with the same amount of power, than their mill the "Little Giant."

They appeared in due time upon the ground, with two sizes of mills. The Leavitt mill, or Excelsior as it is called, was entered in competition by Messrs. Hall & Allen, who are manufacturing them in this place. Mr. Leavitt, the patentee, was present, and superintended the operating of his mill, who at first was unwilling to have the trial made with old dry corn. Mr. Hedges who exhibited the Little Giant, insisted on using the old corn, as he was unwilling to have only a partial test, which would be the case if soft, new corn was used. Finally, after much hesitation, they yielded to Mr. Hedges' demand. The grinding commenced with the Little Giant, which ground a given quantity of corn in sixty-three revolutions, using two light horses on the No. 4 mill, which moved off easily and ground the amount without stopping. A half bushel of meal was sifted and about one quart of the amount was found too coarse to pass through the sieve. The committee who had been appointed to superintend and decide the contest, then repaired to the Leavitt mill, when the same amount of corn was ground, which required 73 revolutions, although Mr. Leavitt worked but one horse, which was a very heavy stout one the draught was evidently too hard for him, as he stopped three times and was allowed to rest. On sifting the meal there proved to be five or six quarts too coarse to pass the sieve, instead of one as in the cases of the Little Giant. The committee after a few moments consultation reported substantially as above, and returned the cup to Mr. Hedges, who thanked them kindly, and remarked that it twice before had been won over the Leavitt mill, and if a favorable occasion offered it would be risked again. Mr. Hedges then called the attention of those present, saying that he would grind some shelled corn—then put one bushel in the hopper, which was ground out in four minutes at a moderate walk. Mr. Leavitt ground a like quantity and was five minutes—his horse being hurried to considerably more speed—no sieve was used, but it was admitted by all that it was much coarser than that ground by the Little Giant.

Mr. H. then, at the request of some farmers, ground some new corn very satisfactorily. Mr. Leavitt ground some also, which appeared very fine, but upon taken the mill apart, it was found

to be gorged with cobs, admitting only the shelled corn to pass. In the opening of the contest the Little Giant had but few friends, all seemed to be in favor of "Our Mill," but the earnestness and assurance with which Mr. H. pressed the contest gained for it friends, although at one time there was a semblance of hostile demonstration, which our good people soon quieted, and the matter ended quite pleasantly and the Little Giant came off triumphant.

AN EYE WITNESS.

The Little Giants are to be had of Messrs. ROBBINS & BIBB, Baltimore, Md. myl

RIDGWAY SCHOOL.

THE next session of my School will begin on the first Monday in September and end on the last Friday of June, 1857. There will be a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. I charge \$220 for a whole session, or \$25 a month for any period less than a whole session. I furnish my pupils' board, lodging, fuel, washing, and make no extra charges for anything except lights. I have three assistant teachers, and am prepared to give instruction in every branch of education proper to fit boys to enter the University of Virginia. For further particulars apply to me at Charlottesville, Va.

FRANKLIN MINOR.

June 1—tf

DRAINING TILE.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand any quantity of DRAINING TILE of the most approved patterns, which they will dispose of at the following prices: 1½ inch bore \$12 per thousand, about one foot bore each; 2½ inch bore \$15; 4 inch bore \$35; Gutter Tile \$20. They also keep on hand the best Sand Press Brick, \$15, and Fine Brick, \$25. Samples can be seen. Orders left at the office of American Farmer, or direct to the subscribers.

RITTENHOUSE & CRAWFORD,

Brick Makers, W. Pratt St., near the
jan—tf Cattle Scales, Baltimore, Md.



Southern Clothing House,

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THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and Fashionable Assortment of Ready made Clothing, of his own manufacture, of the latest and most approved Styles. Also a large assortment of Gentlemen's furnishing Goods, such as Handk'fs, Cravats, Neck Ties, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

In addition to which he keeps a large and general assortment of Piece Goods of every Style and Quality, which he is prepared to make to measure at the shortest notice and in the best and most fashionable style.

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mayly No. 120, Corner of Main & 13 sts.

THE LITTLE GIANT, Far in the Lead of all Competition.



Scott's Patent Little Giant CORN AND COB MILL.

Has undergone a trial and test for nineteen months and better, and testimony is daily coming in from innumerable witnesses speaking from experience, and confirming what the public press has already said in its behalf, proving that after a constant use for the above period of time, it exhibits no perceptible appearance of wear. In view of these facts we are prepared to say to our friends and customers generally, that we will give them a full and unqualified guarantee, and as a proof of our earnestness in the matter, we ask permission to give you one upon trial, and if you are not perfectly satisfied after thirty days use of the same, that it is far superior to, and will last much longer than any other Mill for a like purpose now in use, you are at liberty to return it, and the money will be refunded without one cent of discount or deduction.

The particular properties and qualities of the Little giant, which place it far in the lead of all competitors, have been claimed for some of the latter in a sort of quack nostrum advertisement, upon the principle, we suppose, that it is quite as proper to trade on borrowed merit as on borrowed capital. The same advertisement has stated that *Cast Iron Mills* for grinding Corn and Cob will not last more than two years, and that the cost for keeping them in repair for ten years will be equal to four times their original cost. Very possibly this may be the case with some Cast Iron Mills, but it certainly is not so with the *Little Giant*, as the following facts will make apparent to every reader of ordinary intelligence.

Mr. Scott, the patentee, has secured by *letters patent* a double set of arms in the top of the mill, (or what he terms a driver and arms,) for the purpose of more effectually pulverising the Cob and preparing it for the centre of the Mill, which very materially lessens the strain on both Mill and team. In the common Mills now in use—such for instance, as we find in borrowed plumage in advertisements—this double set of arms, or driver, cannot be used without a direct infringement upon Scott's Patent, consequently the strain is so very great upon the periphery and fine grinding surface of the Mill, that it will last but a very short time and necessarily requires a ring (or some additional part) to keep them in working order; and if they require one ring, which is upon the shell of the Mill, they will just as surely require another upon the

cone (or burr) which is more liable to wear out than the shell.

Again, in some of these common mills the legs are made very slight and cast fast to the Mill; hence in the event of a leg being broken, it requires an entire new shell to replace it, which will be one half the price of a new Mill. Not so, however, with the Little Giant. Mr. Scott has also secured by *letters patent*, what he terms a pocket, on the side of the shell of the Mill, so that in the event of a leg being broken either by accident or design, it can be immediately replaced by the most ordinary farm hand and at a very trifling cost; hence we are prepared to prove beyond all controversy, that the expense to run the Little Giant for ten years will not be as much for repairs by one half, as any other Mill now in use, from the fact of the simplicity attending any repairs that it might require, added to the durable properties of its inner arrangement with its double set of arms and immense grinding surface. The amount of work it can do with a comparatively small power, the superiority of its work when done, and its capability of being managed by the most unskilful farm hand, places the Little Giant a head and shoulders above any similar invention, and entitles it to be recognized as the *Goliath* among Corn and Cob Mills. Conductors of public journals, who have seen it in operation by the side of others, and all farmers who have had it in use for any time, proclaim it to be the only effective and reliable Mill for grinding Corn and Cob ever invented. At a time like this, when the products of our farms and fields command a high price, and when it is important that the farmers should save as much grain as possible for the markets of the country, no one engaged at farming, or who may have stock to feed, should be without one of these Mills a single week. A trial is all that is necessary to show that it possesses advantages over all other similar Mills now in use, and to commend it to universal favor.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
ROBBINS & BIBB,
Warehouse 39, Light St., Baltimore, Maryland,

OR BY
THOMAS BRANCH & SONS,
AND
ROULETT & HARDY,
Petersburg, Virginia.

CERTIFICATE.

Philadelphia, December 13, 1855.

MESSRS. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
American Farmer, Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:—

We notice in the columns of your very valuable paper, an interested, one sided statement of the Trial of Corn and Cob Mills at the late Fair of the Maryland Agricultural So-

ciety, and thinking it hardly fair that the impressions which are intended to be conveyed by the author of the advertisement, should go broad cast to the entire farming community without some comment, we have taken it upon ourselves to give what we deem and what dozens of disinterested persons will bear us out in asserting to be a fair and disinterested statement of that trial, and we call upon the examining committee, Messrs. M. T. Goldsborough, and E. B. Calbert, to confirm our statement. The first thing that drew our attention to the trial was the appearance of the gentlemen (committee) at the location of the Excelsior or Leavitt's Mill, (which we must admit ground very prettily,) having two horses attached; the committee then went to the Scott's Little Giant, (or Messrs. Robinson & Bibb's Mill,) which required one minute and a quarter longer to produce the same amount of meal, some one present said that the trial was hardly fair with but one horse. The remark was then made, inasmuch as the Excelsior was grinding green corn with two horses, and the little Giant was grinding hard flinty corn with but one horse; the committee having satisfied themselves of that fact, requested Mr. Leavitt to try the hard corn, which was assented to, and the hard corn put in, and at the second revolution the sweeps flew all to pieces, the corn being entirely too hard for it. This induced the committee to postpone their examination until the next morning, with the request that each Mill should be tried with the same corn. Then came the trial referred to, and feeling some curiosity in the matter, we made our appearance upon the ground in good time to witness it. The commencement was with Mr. Maynard's Champion Mill, which produced a half bushel measure half full of meal in five minutes, requiring twenty revolutions with but one horse. Then came the Excelsior, which produced about the same amount of meal in three minutes and a quarter, requiring ten revolutions with two horses. Then came the Little Giant, which produced about the same quantity in four minutes, requiring fifteen revolutions, with but one horse. Then came Mr. Colburn's Mill, which produced the same amount of meal in eight and a quarter minutes, requiring thirty-two revolutions also with one horse. We were under the impression that the Little Giant led the van, but there is the statement, and a disinterested community can judge for themselves. [Jan tf] EDMUND MAHER.



SAMUEL S. COTTRELL,
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURER,

Wholesale and Retail,
No. 118, Main St., Richmond, Va.
Having received the first premium at the Fair of the Virginia Mechanics' Institute, in 1854, and a Silver Medal at the Fair of the

same Institute in 1855, feels confident he can please all persons in want of any article in his line.

March 1856—1y

Report on Spermatorrhœa.

JUST PUBLISHED by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, a Report on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., CONSULTING SURGEON of the ASSOCIATION, a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of this Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address, DR. G. R. CALHOUN, No. 2. South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa. July 1856—1y



Great Reduction in the Price

OF

HATS AND BOOTS!

From 15 to 20 per cent saved by buying from J. H. ANTHONY, Columbian Hotel Building.

Moleskin Hats, of best quality, \$3.50; Moleskin Hats, of second quality, \$3.00; Fashionable Silk Hats, \$2.50; Fine Calfskin Sewed Boots, \$3.50; Congress Gaiter Boots, \$3.35; Fine Calfskin sewed shoes, \$2.25.

J. H. ANTHONY has made arrangements with one of the best makers in the city of Philadelphia to supply him with a handsome and substantial Calfskin sewed BOOT, which he will sell at the unprecedented low price of THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF. ap'56—1y

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

To be sold, fifty thousand, will be published about the first of March, Price fifty cents, Three Copies for one Dollar,

A NEW MAP OF VIRGINIA.

Upon which are delineated its vast Works of Internal Improvements, and all information usually found on Maps of the latest date; accompanied with a Pamphlet containing a register of the various Officers of the Commonwealth, Members of Congress, House of Delegates, &c., &c. Also the

Constitution of Virginia, and the

BILL OF RIGHTS.

With a vast amount of valuable information indispensable to every citizen of the Commonwealth.

Published by RICHARD EDWARDS, No. 157, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Persons wishing a copy of the New Map, will please forward their orders without delay, so as to secure a first impression. Send Post Office Stamps instead of Silver change; a gold dollar can be inclosed to any part of the country.

Orders can be sent direct to the Publisher

RICHARD EDWARDS,

Richmond, Va.

Or THOMAS BAILIE, 12th street, Richmond, Va., and copies will be forwarded at once. fetf

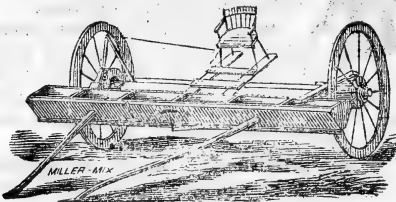
PIGS OF IMPROVED BREED FOR SALE.

I have for sale, to be delivered at weaning time, a good many pigs of improved breed. I have produced it myself from crosses of the Surry (or Suffolk) genuine Berkshire, (Dr. John R. Woods' stock) Irish Grazer, Chester County, no Bone and Duchess. I think them superior hogs of medium size, and for fourteen years they have not had a bad cross among them. I prefer that purchasers should view my brood sows and my boar on my farm, three miles below Richmond. I will not sell them in pairs, because the in-and-in breeding would depreciate the stock at once and cause dissatisfaction, but I will sell in one lot several of the same sex.

Price \$5 per head for one, and an agreed price for a larger number. They will be delivered on the Basin or any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

FRANK G. RUFFIN.

Summer Hill, Chesterfield, May, 1856.



SEYMOUR'S
IMPROVED PATENT
Broadcast Sewing Machine.

This Machine was patented in 1845, and ten years have proved it to be unequalled in the United States for the purposes for which it is designed.

It has but very little machinery, hence, when well made, it is very durable. It is capable of performing as follows: it sows correctly (and any desired quantity per acre), all the various kinds of grain and seed commonly sown by farmers, from peas to the smallest seeds (Clover and Timothy mixed,) if desired, and all the fertilizers or manures of a dusty nature, which are so nearly reduced to a powder that the largest particles will pass through an aperture which will let through peas or corn, or which, having once been ground or made fine, and become lumpy by exposure, as plaster frequently does, can readily be reduced to powder by the action of the "plaster rod," which is a kind of coarse sheet iron saw, which is used in the machine, for distributing all such manures.

It is capable of dusting every inch of ground on an acre of land with less than half a bushel of plaster, and thirty or forty bushels of lime may be thus evenly applied to the same amount of land. It sows ten feet wide, and any narrower breadth may be sown at pleasure, merely with a "rod" with only teeth enough on to sow the breadth desired. It has received the highest recommendations from many hundreds of the best farmers of our country, and received twelve premiums from Agricultural Societies, besides the highest Prize and Diploma at the trial of Agricultural Implements, held at Geneva, July, 1852.

[The following is from the Albany Cultivator of June, 1848, by the Editor, L. Tucker.]

"This cut represents Seymour's Sowing Machine advertised in our last. It has been extensively used in Western New York, and is much approved. We saw many acres of various kinds of grain on the farm of John Delafield, Esq., near Geneva, last season, which

had been sown with this machine, and we never saw grain stand more evenly on the ground. Mr. Delafield assured us he could sow anything—lime, plaster, poudrette, guano, &c., or any seed, from grass seed to peas, or Indian corn, with perfect exactness graduating the quantity per acre to a pint."

[Extract from an Address of the Hon. Geo. Geddes, before the Onondaga County Agricultural Society.]

The sowing of plaster by hand is a very unpleasant piece of hard work, and it is by far the best economy to use one of Seymour's machines. With these machines the plaster is evenly distributed over the whole ground and for this reason a smaller quantity of plaster is required to touch every part of the surface.

[From Ed. Southern Planter, Va., April, 1855.]

Seymour's Patent Broadcasting Machine.—We again call the attention of our subscribers to this machine. Since the last number of the Planter was published we have sowed with it one hundred acres in oats, and they are now up. We never had a crop so well seeded or that promised better.

As to the quantity of work it will do, we can only state our own experience. One horse works the machine with perfect ease, it being no heavier than a single gig. The driver in our case, was so engaged that he could not get to the work sooner than an hour by sun, and had to leave it about the same time in the evening. We had four three-horse harrows in the field and a three-horse plough to sweep the water furrows. The land required only one harrowing to get it in order, the tilth upon the fall and winter ploughing being remarkably fine. Dividing the work of preceding and following the Machine, as occasion required, so as to keep all the work well up together, we found that it was perfectly able to keep ahead of them. It sows a breadth of ten feet as fast as a horse can walk, and carrying two bushels at a time, does not require as many stoppages as are necessary with a man who seeds by hand and can carry a much less supply with him. The seeding, too, is entirely independent of the wind, and was done with us as well during very high winds, which prevailed most of the time, as during a calm, because the seed are delivered so close to the ground. We not only recommend the machine, therefore, to every farmer, but we urge them to buy it, not on Mr. Seymour's account, who is nothing to us, but on their own.

Altamare, Va., March 7, 1855.

I purchased one of Mr. Seymour's Plaster Sowers in 1854, and it was used by myself and a neighbor in sowing thirty or forty tons of Plaster. I purchased another in the fall of 1854, and am now using both. One hand with an ordinary horse can sow, without difficulty, twenty to twenty-five acres a day. The distribution is as perfect as possible. I am certain that every square inch of an acre was dusted by one third of a bushel. My neighbor Mr. F. K. Nelson thinks he effected it with one peck. I cannot speak too highly of this machine as a plaster sower. It sows timothy seed and clover. I have not tried it with wheat, but feel assured it will answer well.

T. J. RANDOLPH.

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 19, 1855.

To Messrs. WELLFORD, EASTHAM & Co.

Gentlemen:—At your request I, with pleasure give you my opinion of Seymour's Patent Sowing Machine, which I have used with perfect satisfaction for two years past, in sowing wheat. I last year sowed with one of these machines 300 bushels; it sows ten feet wide and distributes the seed with perfect regularity over the surface at any rate you may desire to the acre. The quantity is indicated by an index, to which a pointer is attached, and a small boy capable of filling the box with wheat and driving so as not to vary much from the track of the machine, can manage it as well as a grown person. The grain is not affected by windy weather. I think I can safely recommend the machine to the Agricultural community.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. CARTER.

They are all made under the supervision of the inventor, and it is intended that every machine shall be made as it should be; for we are well aware that if we allow bad work or materials, the evil is greater to ourselves than to the purchaser. The price with all improvements made previous to 1845, is \$55. In July, 1855, an improvement was patented which when applied increases the price to \$60. Since that time another very valuable improvement has been perfected; and with these late improvements, the value of the machine to the purchaser is nearly or quite doubled, while the price is only increased to \$65. Another box, placed behind the wheels, will be furnished to order at \$25. With this, grain or seed may be sown while sowing some other seed or substance from the main box. This can be removed or replaced in five minutes.

Reference is made to all the Presidents of the New York State Agricultural Societies who have presided since 1845, and as they are in use by intelligent farmers in half the States in the Union, as well as in Canada, we would refer to all these gentlemen to testify to their excellence:

S Sands & Worthington,	Baltimore, Md
D C Randolph,	Richmond, Va
C R Mason,	King George C H
C C Baldwin,	Richmond
S S Henley,	Walkerton
Erasmus Taylor,	Meadon Farm
E H Osborne,	Petersburg
Edward Hill,	Aylett
Dr W Gwathmey,	Richmond
Samuel Ayres,	Halifax Co
D A Claiborne,	Nottoway
W R Bland,	Prince George
N M Osborne,	Wichomoco Ch
E Brown,	Aylett
W S Rylands,	Walkerton
J T Henley,	Mechanicsville
R B Watkins,	Smithfield
W Y Downman,	Richmond
F G Ruffin, Ed. Southern Planter,	Powhatan
Miles C Selden,	Aylett
W T Samuel,	Brandy Station
R M Bridges,	Dinwiddie
R P Atkinson,	York Co
J P Taliaferro,	Richmond
R B Haxall,	Tolersville
T J Randolph, Jr.,	Gordonsville
Dr P B Pendleton,	Loudoun Co
Dr James L Jones,	Darien
Lewen T Jones,	Scottsville
Hon T C Peters,	E Bloomfield, N Y
W B Bowerman,	do
H Munson, Pres't two Ag Soc,	do
E M Bradley, Sec,	do
Ira Peck, Pres't town Ag Soc,	do
T H Kellog, jr, Sec town Ag Soc,	do
Guy Collins,	do
N Steel,	do
M Adams,	do
Dea. Pomeroy,	do
Luther Munson,	do
W J Taylor,	do
G North,	do
Hiram Steel,	do
W Carter,	do
F N Toby,	do
Moses Eggleston,	do
Ten Eyck Munsen,	do
Rufus Humphrey,	Victor, N Y
M Norton,	do
Levi Boughton,	do
D D T Moore, Ed. Rural New Yorker,	Rochester
W Kelly, Pres't N Y A S,	Rhineback
L G Morris, Pres't N Y S A S,	Mt. Fordham
A Van Bergen, Pres't N Y S A S,	Coxsackie
Hon C H Carroll,	Groveland
L Bradner, Pres't Bank	Danville
H Keeler,	S Salem

C. H. SEYMOUR.

East Bloomfield, Ontario, N. Y. 1856.

DEVON CATTLE.—The subscriber's second annual Catalogue of DEVON CATTLE is now ready, and will be sent by mail to those desiring it. It embraces full pedigrees of all his herd, including his *three* imported Bulls, his imported Cows, and their progeny. Several superior Bulls and Heifers are offered for sale.

Also ESSEX PIGS bred from the best importations. Address,
C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
my5—5t* Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

SEYMOUR'S CELEBRATED SOWING MACHINES.

THE subscribers having been appointed sole Agents in this City, for the sale of the above celebrated Machines, are now prepared to execute orders for them, which should be sent in early to avoid disappointment.

BALDWIN, CARDWELL & CO.
Richmond, May 1st, 1856—4t

MANN'S IMPROVED REAPER AND MOWER.—We beg to call the attention of Planters to this Popular MACHINE, which has no superior; we solicit early orders to avoid disappointment, as we are making a limited number of them.

BALDWIN, CARDWELL & CO.
April 16, 1856.—3m

THE PATENT MAGIC CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

WE have been appointed sole Agent here for the sale of this MACHINE. It will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour of sufficient fineness for Cattle. It is not liable to get out of order, and is much more durable than any other of its kind that we have knowledge of. We recommend it with confidence.

BALDWIN, CARDWELL & CO.,
may—6t] 148 Main Street, Richmond.

LIME—LIME—LIME.

To Farmers, Bricklayers and Others.

HAVING made arrangements for a regular supply of Shells, I am prepared to furnish any quantity of well burnt Shell Lime, as low or lower than can be procured elsewhere. It will be delivered to farmers at any of the railroad depots, and to customers in the City wherever they may desire.

Application to be made at my Lime Kilns, opposite Tredegar Iron Works, at Mr. John G. Werth's office, corner 10th Street and Basin Bank, or at Messrs. Smith & Harwood's Hardware Store, Main Street, Richmond.

Jan. 1856.—1y WM. SMITH.

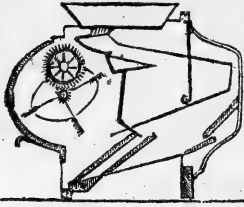
TURNIP SEED.

We are now prepared to furnish the following sorts, which have given such general satisfaction for past years:

Skirving's Improved Rutabago,	50 cts. pound.
Purple Top, do do	50 cts. "
Large white Flat or Globe,	50 cts. "
Large white Norfolk,	50 cts. "
Early white Stone,	75 cts. "
Yellow Aberdeen,	75 cts. "
Yellow Stone,	75 cts. "

And at reduced rates in large quantities.

JAMES M. THORBURN, & Co.
July, 2t 15, John Street, New York.

DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY.*The Great Premium Fan still Victorious.*

Invented and Manufactured by J. MONTGOMERY & Bro., at No. 155 North High Street, Baltimore.—Patented Dec. 20th, 1853, and June 9th, 1855. This Fan has taken the first Premium at all the leading Agricultural Shows of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. We have never been beaten since we improved our Fan, and we do not think that there is any Fan in the United States that will do its work as fast and clean as our Rockaway. They are worked easy, are very simple, can be rigged for cleaning by an intelligent farmer, are very durable, and when out of order can be repaired with great ease by any mechanic, and they are adapted to cleaning all kinds of grain. We have had ample opportunities to test our Fan, during the present harvest, with several of the latest improved Fans, and our experience is, that we can clean nearly, if not quite, as fast and clean as any two of them in the same time. We think we know what the farmer wants and needs, and that our experience enables us to suit them better than any other person in the Fan business, and they may rest assured that no pains will be spared to give them the best machine in the market. Our Fan has gained its present popularity entirely in consequence of its merits—our sales have increased 50 per cent. in our old districts, showing that those sold heretofore have given full satisfaction. We have sold over 550 Fans this season, and 750 will not more than supply the demand from present appearances. It is an easy matter to puff up an article before the public, through the Journals as some have been this season, but for a Fan to retain its popularity, and to increase in demand, as ours has done in the same counties and districts for 3 and 4 years, is the best evidence of its value. Our sales are extended over six States, namely: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware and Georgia. Having secured Letters Patent for our Fan in 1853 and 1855, we are now prepared to sell Rights for any State or County not mentioned above. We offer a good chance to any enterprising mechanic who desires to go into business—a business that can be started on a small capital and yield as fair profit as any we know of. We will give all the Patterns and any instruction requisite.

Our Fans, delivered on board the vessel in Baltimore, cost \$34. All orders by mail as promptly attended to as if made in person.

It is deemed almost unnecessary to give certificates or references, as to the superior qualities of our Fan, as they are so universally known, but for the information of those who have not as yet used them, we subjoin the following:

CHARLES COUNTY, Md., 1855.

We have tried Montgomery & Bro's improved Double Screened Rockaway Fan, and find it to be the best we have ever seen. It cleans cleaner, faster, and works better, in general, than any we have ever tried. We recommend it to all our friends.

JOHN WISE,
SAM'L CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH YOUNG,
JOS. H. COOKSEY.

This is to certify that I purchased of Messrs. J. Montgomery & Brother, one of their Wheat Fans, the 17th of July, 1852, and I consider it an excellent fan. It is now fanning wheat this day, and I think it is as perfect as when I first purchased it, except the usual wear and tear, I would recommend them to the public.

DAN'L NEWMAM.

ROCKFIELD, Nelson Co., July 23, 1855.

Messrs. J. Montgomery & Bro.

I am more than pleased with your Rockaway Fan; had I obtained yours in time on my last year's third and inferior qualified wheat, (the remnant) I could have saved \$150.

H. N. COLEMAN, SR.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at Baltimore City (Md.) Postoffice, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.
155 N. High St., between Hillen
ap 1856—ly and Gay, Baltimore.

Improved Sup. Phos. Lime.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture the above at his Bone Mill, near the city, and having appointed Messrs. BRANCH & Co., Richmond, and T. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg, agents, all orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to. His price is \$40 per ton, and the quality is fully equal to any manufactured out the State. Those in want would do well to order soon, that none may be disappointed. Annexed will be found one out of many certificates.

R. R. DUVAL.

CERTIFICATE.

Having used R. R. Duval's Super. Phosphate of Lime both on Corn and Wheat, I am much pleased with its effects, and take pleasure in recommending it. I consider it equal, if not superior, to any manufactured out of the State.

J. LUCIUS DAVIS,
March 1856.—tf Henrico, Va.

LEWIS HILL,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ATTENDS TO THE SALE OF

Wheat, Flour, Corn and Tobacco,

OFFICE ON GOVERNOR (OR THIRTEENTH) STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.

dec 1—ly

VALUABLE FARM

IN ORANGE COUNTY
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.



AS my business engagements in Richmond are such as to prevent me from giving that attention to my farming operations that they require, I have determined to sell my farm in Orange Co, at auction,

On **THURSDAY, 17th July next.**

HAWFIELD

is situated in one of the most healthy, fertile, and in all respects, desirable sections of Virginia, being immediately at the foot of the Southwest Mountains, and less than five miles from the Rapid Ann Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, also within a few miles of the Plank Road from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg. It contains, by recent survey, 950 acres, of which 600 are cleared and in a high state of improvement. The whole of it is set beautifully in Orchard grass, Timothy and Clover. A large portion of the tract is branch meadow land, and as both bottom and high land is very productive of grass, there can be raised a very large quantity of hay and stock.

It is well watered, having seven constant running streams on it, and is capable of being divided into fourteen fields of 40 to 50 acres each, with water in all of them.

There is no waste land on the tract. All that is not cleared is in original growth of timber, and much of it might be cleared with much profit by a tobacco grower. As the railroad from Fredericksburg, now being constructed, will pass within a mile of the wood land, the timber could be turned to a good account.

The buildings are commodious, and in excellent order. They consist of a large framed

DWELLING HOUSE,

with basement, which, if finished off, would give ten rooms. A few years ago it was painted and put in complete repair.

Large Stable, Barn, Corn House and Negro Cabins in good order, to which I have added recently a shelter covered with shingles, 100 x 50 feet, with large hay loft above, and cattle shelter 100 feet long, affording every convenience for the protection of stock, provender, implements, &c., &c.

My operations at HAWFIELD for the past seven years have been with a view to a steady and permanent improvement of the land, and I think its present condition will show that I have not been unsuccessful. Besides having over two hundred bushels of wheat seeded, I have had on the farm for the past year nearly 1,000 head of sheep and a good stock of cattle, which shew that it is well adapted to grazing.

It is rarely that a farm in such a condition, and having such advantages as HAWFIELD, is offered in market. The fences are in excellent repair. The land is entirely clean and in fine heart, clear of bushes and rock, and can be cultivated with as little labor and large profit as any other tract of its size. It is, therefore, in a condition to pay a profit at once, and as I am determined to sell, I invite all who wish to purchase a farm, desirable as a place of residence and profit, to examine it previous to the day of sale.

TERMS.

One-fourth cash, balance in equal instalments of 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest from the day of sale, or, if more desirable to the purchaser, other terms might be agreed upon.

Mr. John S. Graves resides at HAWFIELD, and will take pleasure in showing the farm to any one who will visit him.

W.M. G. CRENSHAW,
Richmond, Va.

June 1—2t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to move West, offers her Land for sale, containing 300 acres. It is divided into three shifts, each under a good fence; containing a never failing Spring in each shift. There are all the necessary and convenient houses (which are new.) One-third of the tract is excellent wood land and well timbered.

There is a fine creek running through this Farm with 25 or 30 acres of flat land in cultivation. It is located 12 miles from Prince Edward Court-House, 10 from Charlotte Court-House, 9 from the Southside Railroad at Pamplin's Depot, and 12 from the Richmond and Danville Railroad. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves.

PAULINA P. DUPUY.

June 1—3t*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Farm in King William County, about 20 miles from Richmond, adjoining the land of Capt. Martin Drewy and others. It is a very healthy location, and a desirable neighborhood, contains 300 or 400 acres, a large portion of it is very superior Swamp Land, part of which is drained and in cultivation, and the balance easily drained and cleared up. The high Land lies well, and is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, &c. It has on it a good DWELLING HOUSE, with six Rooms, and all necessary out houses. Persons wishing to purchase will address the subscriber at Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia.

THOS. J. VALENTINE.

June 1—if

SUP. PHOS. LIME.

WE have established in this city a manufactory for pure Sup. Phos. Lime, warranted to be made of pure bonedust, not boiled or calcined, the Northern article of bone dust not enter into our composition. Our price will be \$40 per ton cash, contained in from 7 to 8 barrels, according to the weight. Soils also analyzed. Address

DUVAL & NORTON,
Druggists and Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

June 1856—ly

J. R. KEININGHAM,

DEALER IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

No. 226, Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

BOOKS bound in every variety of style, and Blank Books made out the best material at short notice. Clerks of Courts and others will find their orders thankfully received, and executed well and promptly, at strictly moderate prices.

June 1856—ly

DANIEL H. LONDON.

Corner Main and 13th Streets,

IMPORTER.

KEEPS always for sale the best Negro Clothing of English and domestic makers AT THE LOWEST PRICES. The farmers and planters will find it to their interest to examine his stock. Silk carpets, blankets and of all kinds of seasonable goods, for sale in quantities to suit the buyer.

autf.

AYER'S PILLS.**FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A
FAMILY PHYSIC.**

There has long existed a public demand for an effective Purgative Pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the best of all Pills—one which should have none of the objections but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decisions. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, for in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds, with soreness of the body, Ulcers and all impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

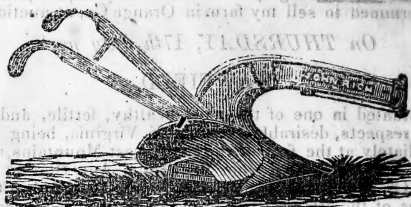
They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach and side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary design should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will

answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind.

For minute directions see the wrapper on the box.

Prepared by Dr. JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cts per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.25. Sent by mail on receipt of the money. May 31.

**AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.**

The subscribers are prepared to receive Orders for all kinds of Agricultural Machines and Impletments of the latest and most approved patterns, which will be made of the best materials and of superior workmanship. They ask attention to "Cardwell's Double and Single Geared Horse Powers and Threshers," which have taken a premium at every fair at which they have been exhibited. Also, "Croskill's Clod Crusher," Manny's Patent Reaper and Mower," the best in use; Fawke's Patent Lime and Guano Spreader, highly approved; Whitman's Corn Planter, a superior machine; Rich's Patent Iron beam Plow, of various sizes, &c. They subjoin the opinion of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives of these Plows.

BALDWIN, CARDWELL & CO.

Richmond, Feb. 27th.

Castle Hill, Dec. 15. 1854.

Col. WM. B. STOUTON:—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recording here my impressions of the performance of your Plow (Rich's Iron-beam Patent) at Cobham to day. The work was far more thorough and complete than that of any plow I ever saw in operation before. The furrow opened by it was very generally 13 inches deep and about 20 inches wide in hard close land, and most effectually and perfectly cleaned out, none of the sod earth falling back into it.

The trial of the plow was witnessed by many of my neighbors, among whom I will mention Messrs. Frank K. Nelson, J. H. Genell, J. H. Lewis, C. B. Hopkins, Thomas Watson, of Louisa, &c., all practical men and most excellent judges of agricultural impletments, and there was but one opinion among them as to the superiority and unexceptionable performance of your Plow.

Wishing you equal success elsewhere in making this valuable impletment favorably known to our agricultural brethren, I remain yours, truly, WM. C. RIVES.

Extract from a letter from a farmer in Amherst County, dated March 14, 1856.

I have this evening made a trial of the Plow you sent me. It meets my highest expectations, too much cannot be said in its praise. Ap 1y



DEWEY'S PATENT GLEANER,

WITH HAYNES' IMPROVEMENT.

PRICES.

26 Teeth, 8 feet long,	\$10 00,	28 Teeth, 8½ feet long,	\$10 50,
30 Teeth, 9½ feet long,	11 00,	39 Teeth, 12 feet long,	15 00.

Having purchased the right to manufacture the above represented Wheat Gleaner in Richmond, with privilege of selling the same in Eastern Virginia, with the exception of the counties of Fauquier, Loudon, Madison, Orange, Green, Albemarle and Louisa, I take this method of soliciting your order for as many as you may need for the coming harvest.

I feel fully assured that I am advancing your interest to a far greater extent than my own, by urging the importance of this article to your attention. No farmer who makes wheat on 20 acres of land can afford to be without one. So sanguine am I, that you cannot dispense with the Gleaner after you have once used it, that I am willing to send you one, subject to be returned to me, if after a fair trial, it is not found as represented.

Binders need not carry hand rakes, nor use extra efforts to secure scattering wheat, as the Gleaner will secure every head, and may be used with safety over rolling, rocky, stumpy and uneven land, at the rate of about 20 acres a day.

Under favorable circumstances, when used after cradles, it will save more than cost each day it is used.

It will save more wheat, following the revolving wood rake, than that rake will the first time going over the ground. No farmer that I know, or can hear of, who has once used one would dispense with it for three times its cost. Independent of its value as a Gleaner and hay rake, it is invaluable for raking in clover, grass and other small seeds. See Southern Planter, March, 1856, and June, 1855.

Please order at once, to give time to forward the Gleaners before harvest and prevent the many disappointments occurring in harvest.

My Threshing Machines are now so prominently before the public, that I need only refer to them and call particular attention to the fact that they have so far excelled other machines, as to secure all the premiums

of the Virginia Agricultural Society at their exhibitions in 1853, 1854 and in 1855, although each year brought in competition with all the prominent machines manufactured in this and the Northern states. This is also true of the Pitt's Patent Thresher and Cleaner which I am manufacturing in a superior and improved manner with steel axles and self oiling boxes.

This is the best Thresher and Cleaner in the estimation of the most experienced, and being perfect in itself and mounted upon wheels can be put to work in any field in one hour without any previous preparation, and the wheat may often be threshed and secured in bags with less labor than is expended in hauling it a mile to a stationary machine. My improved horse power which attracted so much attention at the Fair of the Virginia Agricultural Society last November, at which time it received the first premium, is adapted to any machinery and has many advantages worthy of particular attention. The horse wheel is 7½ feet diameter, securing plenty of motion. It requires no digging to secure it for working—may be connected with thresher by gear, avoiding all annoyances of slipping bands, breaking strings, &c., and is equally well adapted to the use of bands if preferred. Any farther information will be given if desired.

H. M. SMITH.

Richmond, Va.

may tf

Seymour's Broadcasting Machine, FOR WHEAT, PLASTER, LIME, GUANO, &c.

Persons wishing to procure this machine will be supplied by the subscriber if ordered early.

H. M. SMITH.

July 1st—1t

Southern Female Institute.

Richmond, Va.,

THE Principals of the Southern Female Institute, with this announcement of its 7th session, tender their thanks to the Public for the liberal and increasing patronage they have received at its hands.

As this Institution had its origin in individual enterprise and has been fostered neither by aid from the State, nor by denominational influence, it is with pride that they point to the appended list of patrons, believing as they do that it evinces the estimation in which their labours in the cause of female education are held by men of eminence and high character.

The Principals are Virginians, and were educated in Va. They selected teaching for a Profession and have devoted themselves earnestly to it for a number of years in their native state. Relying upon the support of the Southern people they established, six years ago, this Institution, Southern in every feature and in all its teachings. No expense has been spared to make it worthy of patronage, and they hope to be supported in the effort to make the South independent of Northern schools and teachers.

The Boarding Department will hereafter be under the immediate and sole control of D. Lee Powell who has taken a large new house on the South-East corner of 1st and Franklin Streets, for the purpose of accommodating a number of young ladies as Boarders.

The Principals are determined that the opportunities offered for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French and other modern Languages in their school, shall be equal to those of any institution in the country. One or more Parisian ladies will reside in the family of Mr. Powell, who will be required to converse habitually in French with the Boarders.

The most experienced and accomplished teachers of music, vocal and instrumental, in the city will be employed, and every effort will be made to secure improvement in this valuable accomplishment. It will be the duty of one of the teachers to see that the music scholars practice regularly and *properly*.

TERMS.

Board for 9 mos., washing and lights extra.....\$200,00
Music on Piano, Harp or Guitar at Professors
charges, Tuition in English.....\$50
Preparatory Department.....\$40
Modern Languages in classes each.....\$20
Drawing and Painting each from.....\$20 to \$50
Use of Piano per month.

We beg leave to refer to the following list of patrons who have now or have had daughters in the Institution. His Excellency, Henry A. Wise, Gov. of Va.
Lieut. M. F. Maury, Nat. Observatory Washington.
Dr. Beverley R. Welford, Richmond.

A. A. Morson, Esq.
Conway Robinson.
James Lyons.
Joseph R. Anderson.
P. R. Grattan.
Rev. Chr. H. Read.
Rev. Geo. Woodbridge.
Hon. A. R. Holladay.
Col. Geo. M. Munford.
Charles Ellett, Jr.
Col. H. B. Powell, Loudoun Co., Va.
Rev. P. Slaughter, Warrenton.
R. E. Scott, Esq.
P. St. Geo. Coe, Powhatan Co., Va.
Richard Baylor, Essex.
Wm. H. Clark, Halifax.
J. R. Edmunds.
Mrs. I. R. Harrison, Lower Brandon, Va.
Hon. Geo. H. Lee, Clarksburg, Va.
Thomas B. Barton, Esq., Fredericksburg.
Thomas F. Knox,
Dr. A. H. Mason, Falmouth.

For further information, apply to Principals.

D. LEE POWELL,
R. J. MORRISON, }

Richmond, June 1, 1856.—tf

W. HARGRAVE WHITE,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, AND

DEALER IN

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,

KEEPS constantly on hand every variety of Books in all departments, Staple and Fancy Stationery, Musical Instruments, Music and

PIANO FORTES

of the best materials. Also, Melodeons of the best quality.

Any Books or Music for sale by me, will be sent by mail free of postage on receipt of price with the order.

Subscriptions received to any of the Magazines Newspapers of the present day. [July 1]

SCHOOL AT SUMMER HILL.

Iwant FOUR Boarders for the next and third Session of my School, which will commence on the 15th day of October next, and terminate on the first of August following.

This School is intended to fit my sons for the University, and I wish companions for them. I decline taking boys over fourteen years of age. The place is healthy, and its nearness to Richmond affords access to Churches of every denomination.

TERMS FOR ONE YEAR.—Two hundred dollars, one half on entering School, the balance on the first of March.

FRANK G. RUFFIN.

[July 1—tf

PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

BATES Bull, 2nd Lord Barrington, see 2nd Vol. A. H. B. No. 955. Young Bull, Richard Booth, 2nd A. H. B. No. 906. Also, the young Bates Bull, Marmion, got by 2nd Lord Barrington. Dam—Milkmaid Jr., by Yorkshireman. The young Bull—Lord Raglan, got by 2nd Lord Barrington. Dam—Snowdrift, by Belvidere. Also; 6 Heifers and young Cows—two to four year old, got by Bates Bull Belvidere, and 1st Lord Barrington. See American Herd Book, Nos. 232 and 244.

THOS. P. REMINGTON,

No. 22 South Front Street,

[July 1, 1856. 5t.

Philadelphia.

ECONOMY AND UTILITY COMBINED.

TO FARMERS AND MILLERS.

DOUBLE SCREEN GRAIN CLEANER,

Patented by T. J. DOYLE, April 20th, 1852.

THIS popular and extensively used Fan, which I am manufacturing in Staunton, Va., (where I have a number finished for inspection of Farmers and others) has been awarded thirteen premiums in the last four years, at Baltimore, Md., and at the Virginia State Fair, held at Richmond last October, and at all the leading fairs in Virginia and East Tennessee. As an evidence of its superiority, we will state that 3500 have been sold to Va. and East Tennessee Farmers in the last four years; they are made of the best material, and warranted. We could append hundreds of certificates to show its superiority in cleaning all kinds of grain, but deem it unnecessary, as a trial will give satisfaction. It cleans Wheat from cockle, cheat, smut and all kinds of trash. It cleans clover seed clean enough for any market without sifting, and it is for all kinds of grain the best separator extant. To insure one, send in your orders early; communications addressed to T. J. Doyle, at Staunton, Va., will be attended to. My Fans have my name stamped on them, (price \$35 in Richmond) for certificates send and get a circular. State and county rights for sale.

T. J. DOYLE.

STAUNTON, VA., July 10th—2t